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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE war commentary of Mr. Willson Woodside does not appear in this week's issue, as its author has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza. We are glad to add that he is recovering from the influenza, and if he recovers equally well from the treatment employed in curing it his column should appear next week.

If he were writing this week he would, we know, be reiterating the lesson that has been uttered since the Tunisian misfortune by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. King and indeed every highly placed statesman in the English-speaking world —that the task before the United Nations is still no short or easy one. That they have an immense and growing superiority of equipment and numbers is true; but the great majority of their personnel consists of troops which have either been recently raised or have been (necessarily) employed in garrison duty, and in both cases lack experience of direct contact with the enemy, whose own forces have almost all been in active combat for a long time. The final stage of troop training consists in actual fighting; our armies will not be equal to those of the enemy until they have largely gone through this stage.

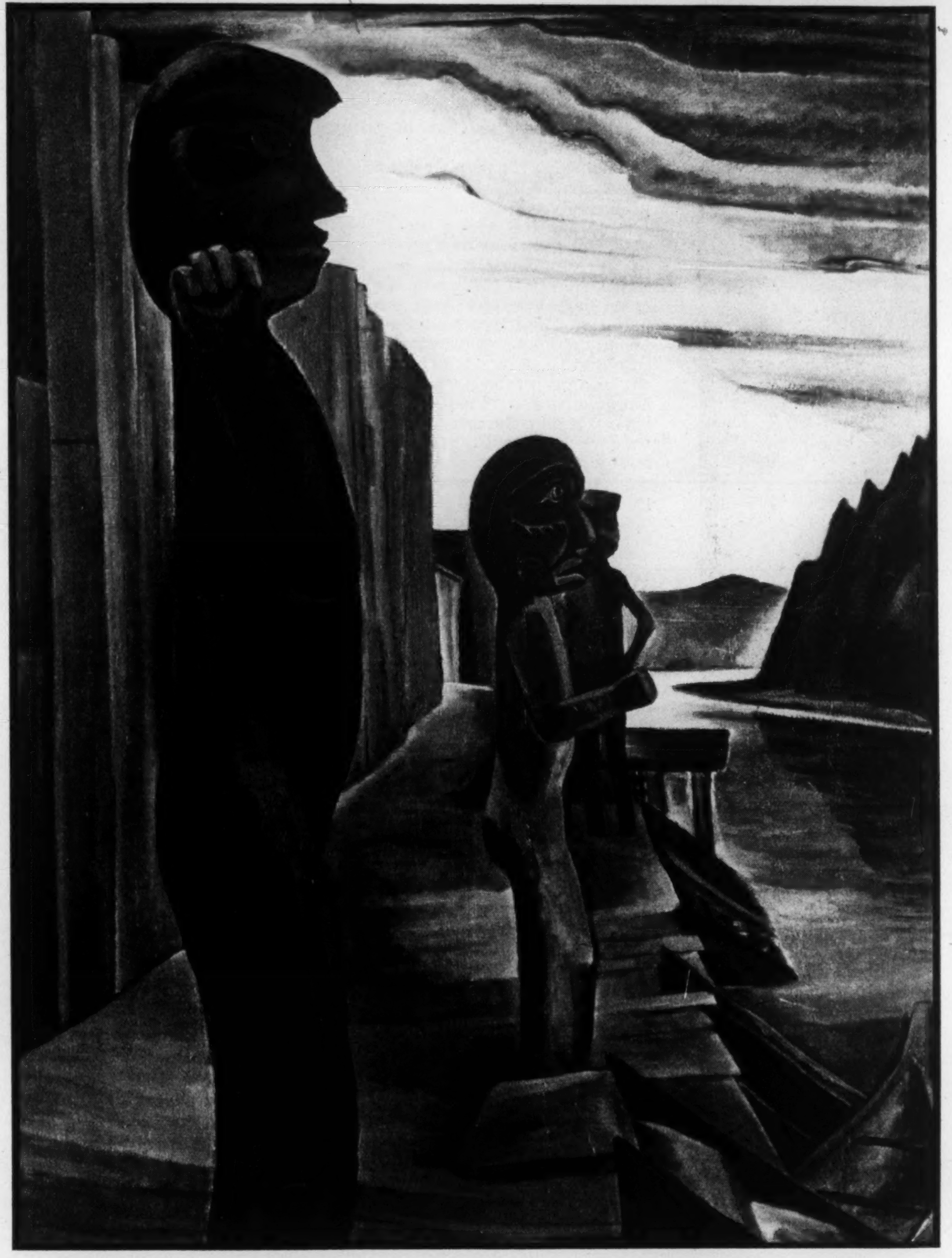
Parity Prices

IT IS gratifying to note that the term "parity prices" is acquiring a definite meaning. Political discussion has no more powerful enemy than the crime of vagueness. The Hon. Mr. Gardiner in his very able speech on the Address assumed that there has been throughout the discussion on parity an acceptance of a "base period" upon which parity may be calculated, and of the average prices for the years 1926-9 as constituting the base. Recently, he said, there had been an effort to modify this calculation, and to claim that, "because we have taken as the basis of the wage position the highest wage in 1926-9, we ought to take the highest price in 1926-9 for farm products." In making this claim, he said, the contenders for it "have somewhat shifted the basic position."

We hope that Mr. Gardiner's definition of parity prices will be henceforth accepted as official, or at least that those who refuse to accept it will make it clear, when they themselves talk about parity prices, that they are talking about something quite different from Mr. Gardiner's idea and the hitherto accepted idea of what that means.

The reason why we want to get this business straightened out is that if there is going to be any such thing as full employment after the war the resultant increase in production will be very much more in the goods which the farmer buys than in those which he sells. It is therefore entirely possible, in view of the savings which may result from both mass production and continuous production in the non-agricultural industries, that a few years after the war industrial goods may be much cheaper than agricultural goods, even on the basis of the parity of 1926-9. When that happens we hope to hear no more about parity prices, at any rate from the agricultural interests; we do not want to have an entirely new and much higher level of agricultural prices set up as the basis for new demands.

The solution of the problem, of course, lies far more in the sphere of stimulation of employment than in that of price regulation. Unemployment conditions diminish the *output* of manufacturing industry with very little change of price; they diminish the *price* of agricultural products with very little change of output. The outrageous unemployment conditions which followed 1929 and persisted in slowly lessening degree up to the war were extremely unjust to agriculture in the matter of prices, but they were also disastrous to the nation in so many ways that they must never be allowed to recur. When it is established that they will not recur, the problem of parity prices will recede into its proper perspective.



"Blunden Harbor", by Emily Carr. Like much of this Canadian painter's work, it serves to interpret the primitive culture of Northern British Columbia Indians and thus has value both anthropological and artistic. For review, see page 20.

The Legislature

THE proceedings of the Legislature of the largest—but not necessarily the most intelligent—province of Canada during the past month have been almost incredible. The legislators were summoned in some haste on the Government assurance that immediate action was necessary on two measures of tremendous importance. One of these, the bill on the division of water-powers between Ontario and Quebec, was rushed through with such speed that no time could be found for the usual debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It may be an excellent measure, but the leader of the Opposition does not pretend to understand it, and we do not pretend to be more acute in these matters than the leader of the Opposition. The general public, like ourselves, is completely mystified, but consoles itself with the thought that if it is not a good measure somebody can repudiate it later on as Mr. Hepburn repudiated previous power transactions of the province. This does not appear to us like a safe reliance, but it is all that Ontario has.

The second measure for which the legislators were assembled was never even introduced. It was supposed to deal with labor relations, and to put them on a really "modern" footing. There is in fact no proof that it was ever drawn. The *Canadian Tribune*, which in these matters acts as a sort of Government organ, proclaimed for several weeks that it was absolutely necessary that the bill must be passed, an attitude which would appear risky if it had not seen at least some of the text; but no text has ever been printed, and we have heard of nobody else who has admitted knowing what was in the bill if it ever existed. Instead of introducing a bill, the Government washed its hands of the whole subject and referred it to a committee, whereupon the Opposition similarly washed its hands and refused to sit in the committee. At the moment of writing it seems extremely doubtful that any such bill will ever be introduced. Conjecture has it that the Government thought it could please the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. and not wholly infuriate the C.M.A. (a rather optimistic belief!); that on finding this could not be done it decided to try to please the A.F. of L. and only partially infuriate the C.M.A., and to let the C.I.O. go to the devil; and that the A.F. of L. declines to be pleased because it does not dare to look more docile than the C.I.O.

This was obviously a situation which called for Mr. Hepburn's great biennial hat-trick of diverting the attention of the Ontario electors from the affairs of their own province by denouncing the Dominion Government; and we got therefore the speech which accused Mr. Ilsley of saying a year or two ago that he was not thinking of curtailing the liquor traffic (an important source of provincial revenue) and then going and curtailing it. Shocking as this may appear to a man like Mr. Hepburn, who never reverses himself, it has not apparently seemed quite so shocking to the Ontario electorate, which has long had the idea that in wartime a little less lawful drinking would do no harm if it did not lead to more bootlegging. There is moreover a widespread idea that some economies could be effected in the provincial expenditures if the Government were so disposed.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
The U.S. Plan for a Better World	Francis X. Chauvin	6
Greater Canada in World Affairs	Lionel Gelber	12
"The Jones's Enchanted Castle"	Stephen Leacock	17
"Something to Read"	Frederic Manning	23
The Bald Man's Chance of Hair	Dyson Carter	10
Dieppe Again Under Discussion	L. S. B. Shapiro	11
Fifty Million Books Into Pulp	P. O'D.	19

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Peat Can Help the Fuel Shortage	Claude L. Fisher	30
The Materials of the Future	P. M. Richards	30
Jumps in Wage Rates Alarm Britain	Gilbert C. Layton	35

The Better World

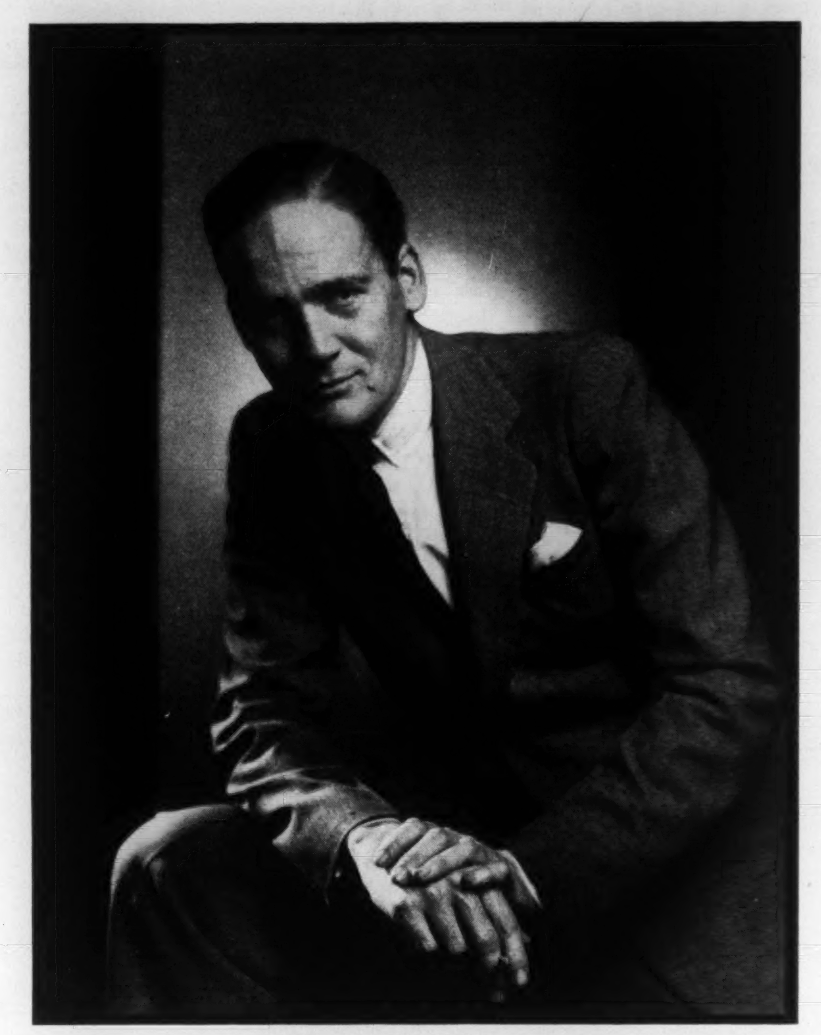
See articles on pages 6 and 12

The Independents

IN THE election of 1911 the French-speaking electors of Quebec were induced by their local leaders, with Mr. Bourassa at their head, to withdraw their support from the candidates of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom they were taught to regard as dangerously imperialistic, and to elect candidates who went to Ottawa with the avowed intention of saving Quebec from imperialism. It was as much the prospect of this defection as anything else that heartened the Conservative party of R. L. Borden to oppose the reciprocity agreement negotiated by Mr. Fielding and make it an election issue. In the result, the attack on the reciprocity agreement was so unexpectedly successful in the English-speaking constituencies (largely by representing it as an anti-imperialist policy), that the Conservatives in the new House of Commons did not need the support of the French-Canadian independents, and while some of the latter joined the Cabinet and subsequently disappeared from political life none of them ever exerted the slightest influence upon Mr. Borden's policies; and in the election of 1917 the French constituencies almost without exception returned to the Liberal fold.

A situation practically identical with that of 1911 seems to be developing at the present time

(Continued on Page Three)



MAXWELL WEIR MACKENZIE —Photo by Karsh.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Max Is Not a Bureaucrat

BY COROLYN COX

PRESUMABLY Maxwell Weir Mackenzie is one of the lads indicated when certain few acid critics refer to "Young Bureaucrats" currently being developed in Ottawa. In fact were we really manufacturing bureaucrats at the centre of our wartime controlled economy, "Max" would be the *crême-de-la-crême* of the lot of them. He is one and only Assistant to Donald Gordon, Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board. His age is 36.

Mackenzie is the son of the late Hugh B. Mackenzie, who was one of Canada's ablest bankers, long associated with the Bank of British North America, and eventually its head.

Max was born in Victoria, B.C., soon moved to Winnipeg and was settled down in Montreal long before he reached school age. He was educated at Grove School, then headed by his uncle, at Lakefield, and afterwards at Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ont. He "fiddled" through McGill University, he says, taking the commerce course and writing his Chartered Accountant exams in 1929. His father had thought that a good beginning for any business career, but Max didn't intend to remain an accountant. However, he went to work for McDonald, Currie and Co., one of the largest firms of accountants in Canada, as soon as he got out of college, found there was more to the job than he had supposed, became a junior partner of the firm in 1936 and is on loan from it to Wartime Prices and Trade Board today.

A general hodge-podge of businesses was under his eye on this job, clients coming from a widely diversified list of firms. The chartered accountant became, he discovered, more and more a business consultant of his client, and therefore himself developed a diversified outlook.

Foreign Exchange Control Board, created in 1939, was the proving ground for both Donald Gordon and Max Mackenzie. Gordon, under his Chief, Graham Towers, Chairman of the Board, was given the job of setting up the organization, became Chairman of the Management Committee. Mackenzie was brought up to Ottawa at the start, one of a number of young men taken on to help work out this new, complicated economic measure that Canada had never before operated. Growth was necessarily rapid and strenuous, and four or five shifts of personnel occurred before the machinery was working at its present smooth pace. The whole gamut of financial transactions in and out of Canada was affected. For Mackenzie the job brought a good view of how the wheels go round in international finance. His work was on the commercial end, dealing with companies, rather than individuals, with problems arising out of payment of dividends to stockholders outside the country, working out of procedure and such matters.

Measure of Mackenzie's capacity was revealed when Donald Gordon left to become Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Max at 33 succeeded him as Chairman of the Management Committee of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Last June Foreign Exchange Control Board was settled down and running sufficiently smoothly for Gordon to nab Mackenzie for Wartime Prices and Trade Board, hanging on him the terrific title of Chief of Supply, Distribution and Rationing. This step ushered in the inevitable accompaniment of wartime scarcity and price ceiling. Rationing came into effect on July first, beginning with sugar. Mackenzie was concerned with rationing and supply problems divorced, insofar as you can separate them, which isn't far, from price.

Organization of his division grew like Topsy. Things happen fast under war conditions. Sudden shortages, unexpected transportation jams, arise, or a complicated "Little Lulu" turns up such as Sugar For Home Canning, that fans out with unbelievable far-reaching issues. Rationing is, of course, an attempt, not to reduce the consumption of any commodity, but to distribute what there is evenly. Mackenzie's procedure was to break down his spread-eagle task into little pieces. The Board now has acquired a Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway as Administrator of Consumer Rationing, and a Chief of Supply Division to shoulder the other side of the burden.

In the latest shakeup in WPTB, Mackenzie has emerged as Assistant to the Chairman, a post which he describes as fetching and carrying for the Chairman wherever he can.

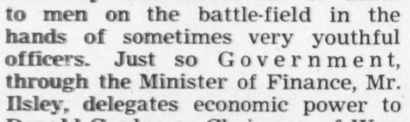
His colleagues say—and he is one of the best liked men in the entire wartime establishment in Ottawa—that his chief skills show up in conference. His forte is analysing problems, discussing them amicably and effectively with other people. He has a capacity for seeing quickly points of difference and of agreement, and of arriving swiftly at solutions of the difficulties. He is now the Board's chief liaison officer with the Department of Munitions and Supply. Obviously supply and distribution of any commodity or product in Canada today hinges on the needs and plans of Munitions and Supply Department, where Henry Borden heads the Wartime Industries Control Board. The now famous brew of Borden & Gordon, today more smoothly blended than ever before, owes much of its bouquet to the efforts of Max Mackenzie.

Where Control Lies

Controls vary in different countries. Occasional individuals in Canada have misunderstood where lies the real power behind all-powerful economic controls. Canada was the first FREE country to adopt over-all price control. Just as you fight a Nazi tank corps with a bigger and better tank corps of your own, Mackenzie explains, so must we, facing the miserable facts, fight the Axis war economy with one of our own that is even more effective.

That control is here and must be absolute wherever the need arises is very clear in his mind, but it is Government that controls, not individual young men. He finds the situation exactly analogous to the armed forces. Government delegates control over men's lives to the Chief of Staff of the army, who in turn vests authority that means life or death to men on the battle-field in the hands of sometimes very youthful officers. Just so Government, through the Minister of Finance, Mr. Ilsley, delegates economic power to Donald Gordon as Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and he in turn vests power to make certain decisions in the young men serving under him. Their decisions cannot always be right, any more than are those of the officer in action. But decide they must, and control they must, in order to back up on the economic front the man who is risking his life in battle.

Aware of his responsibility because of the power delegated to him and of his duty to make "spot" decisions wherever necessary, Max Mackenzie might be described as a young commander on the economic front. He is NOT a "bureaucrat".



Prof. T. M. McIlwraith, President of the Royal Canadian Institute.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Royal Canadian Institute

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Royal Canadian Institute is a volunteer public relations bureau for science. Its sole aim in existence is to spread the light of scientific knowledge, to act as liaison between those who know and those who would like to know.

Just about a century ago, in 1849 to be exact, a group of Toronto engineers got together over their pipes and glasses — or whatever it was that engineers got together over in those days — and bemoaned the fact that so very few people had the opportunity of learning what was happening in the world of science. Out of their discussions, the Canadian Institute was born—becoming the Royal Canadian Institute in 1914. It is now 94 years old and thriving in a way that would delight its originators.

The first project of those earnest engineers was a scientific journal, not a lightly written attempt to catch the fickle fancy of the general public, but technical—to a degree. These journals have been published regularly ever since and have become a permanent record of Canadian scientific discoveries. They have also gone out to scientific groups all over the world —until the war closed the world to such intercourse. Every member of the Institute has the right to receive these journals regularly if he wishes to have them. They are also available for reference to anyone seeking information on scientific subjects whether they are members or not.

A second great project of the Institute has been the amassing of a library of scientific journals and papers from all over the world. There are journals in this collection which are available nowhere else in Canada. There are many others of very special interest, for instance, there are nine Brazilian publications. This library is housed in the Institute headquarters at 198 College Street and anyone interested may use it. It is free to members and non-members alike if they are seeking information or doing a piece of scientific work.

The third great project did not originate until the beginning of this century, but has become of outstanding value. It is the providing of free, non-technical lectures given by men who are first-rate authorities along the various lines of modern development. This series of twenty lectures each year has been going on for the last forty years and has been recognized as one of the best series in the world. They are given in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, on Saturday evenings from November to March. They are free to the general public as well as to members and have built up a large following.

The 1,800 seating capacity of the Hall is often crowded to the full while even the worst weather conditions and the least popular subject have never brought the audience to less than five or six hundred. People stood in the aisles for an explanation of Einstein's theory of relativity while only last year hundreds were turned away from a lecture on bird songs.

Already this year there have been intensely interesting talks on such up-to-the-minute subjects as soil conservation, synthetic rubber and aptitude tests in wartime and there are even more interesting subjects slated.

Beyond these three major projects, the Institute has always shown itself an enthusiastic supporter of all scientific effort. It helped in the bringing of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to Toronto in 1924 and the American Association some years later. It was one of the sponsors of the Guelph Conference from which so much is hoped in regard to the establishing of soil conservation.

Naturally most of our Toronto scientists support the Institute but one does not need to be a scientist to become a member. The Institute is glad to welcome anyone who is interested and wishes to be associated with the work.

The affairs of the Institute are guided by an executive which is elected yearly and which contributes its services as a "labor of love". This year's very able president is Professor T. F. McIlwraith who is Professor of Anthropology, University of Toronto, and Associate Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology.

The services of the lecturers are also contributed free and the best men in North America willingly give their time and energy to come and lecture. It rather refutes the aspersion that scientists "live in an ivory tower" when we find the most noted among them willing to co-operate so generously in the education of their fellow men.

In a democracy it is absolutely necessary that the non-scientific have some understanding of current scientific developments if there is to be any kind of orderly progress. In the good old days it was often literally as much as a man's life was worth to make a scientific discovery since the human animal instinctively fears and hates anything which it does not understand. Many were the daring minds who paid dearly for their scientific curiosity. Dr. Harvey who was one of the discoverers of the circulation of blood, lost his practice immediately. Galileo had to answer to the Inquisition for his heresy.

Years of gradually increasing education have made us more tolerant of the scientific approach to truth and the great new world that it is unfolding. We accept with utmost equanimity when "Pure Research" accidentally turns up some practical gift to the whole human race — such as the discovery of insulin and radium.

So it is easy to understand why the non-scientific of the present day turn out by the hundreds to hear these modern lectures provided by the Royal Canadian Institute. They open visions of the future to all of us and offer special incentive to youth. In fact it is impossible to evaluate the far-reaching effects of the knowledge spread through them.

There are hopes that other Canadian centres will undertake educational work of this kind — either in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Institute or on their own. For many years the Hamilton Scientific Association has been carrying on similar work independently and very effectively. But however it is carried on, it is a great work and one which the public should enthusiastically endorse since it is so definitely in the public interest.

DORA SMITH CONOVER.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

in Quebec. There is an element in that province which hopes, as Mr. Bourassa hoped in 1911, that at the next election English-speaking Canada will be so divided as to permit an independent French-speaking bloc to possess the balance of power. There is, however, no single commanding personality like that of Mr. Bourassa to direct the bloc, and the most mysterious manoeuverings are going on among the various small groups which have broken away or are thinking of breaking away from the Liberal party. The language employed by the manoeuverers is that of the most extravagant and reckless isolationism, isolationism not only from the rest of the British Commonwealth but from every free nation,

THE SEALS

THE twilight silver seals race up
Through continents of weed and brine
To thrust their black heads into sky
In quest of some celestial sign;

Climb slimily upon the rocks;
Their tusks and whiskers spearing bars
Of cloud with pearl and copper thought,
They snort old questions to the stars;

Then in familiar discontent,
Slip with relief back into sea
In whose grey deeps there are no dreams
Nor hopes of better worlds to be. . .

LEO COX.

detachment from the whole conflict against Naziism, exclusive concentration upon the affairs of French Canada alone.

We suggest that this need not be taken too seriously. Its exact counterpart can be found in the recorded speeches of men who in 1911 accepted office under Mr. Borden and retained office until 1917. If at the next election Mr. Bracken should find himself with enough supporters to form a Government, the gentlemen who are now denouncing Mr. King for selling out Quebec to the imperialists would accept office under him, without asking him too curiously what his views about imperialism are.

What they would do if no party had a majority in the next Parliament is another matter; and that, unquestionably, is the situation for which they hope. What would have happened if Mr. Borden had not had a majority independent of the Quebec vote? Would Mr. Bourassa in that event have been able to impose his views on the Conservative party? We have the gravest doubts; and we have the gravest doubts whether a Quebec bloc such as that at which Messrs. Cardin and Roy seem to aim can impose its views *in toto* upon any Canadian Government. But it can always try.

The Canadian Future

MAN has nothing to live upon but nature, but the methods by which he turns nature to his uses are largely dictated by the will of his community. Discussion of how he is going to live after the war may turn either upon what nature can do for him, or upon how he is going to get her to do it. It is interesting to note the widely different angles from which scientists approach the post-war problem according to their major interest.

Two Canadian universities have just produced two small volumes, both of which are composite works by a number of thinkers, and both of which are extremely important and valuable to Canadian students of the post-war problem. "Reconstruction in Canada" (University of Toronto Press, $1) is the larger and more expensive, about 57,000 words. "Canadian Post-War Organization" is a special number of *Public Affairs*, a quarterly published by Dalhousie University; it costs 15 cents, and has about 42,000 words. The Toronto publication was patterned by an economist, Professor C. A. Ashley; the Dalhousie one by a social scientist, Dr. L. Richter. Both lead up to a conclusion in which it becomes clear that a revival of the religious spirit of man is the chief requisite for the brave new world; Dr. Cody finds that "the strongest power to prevent reaction to self-interest and to call men to service will be personal religion," and Professor Liston Pope of Yale makes about the same claim for "the churches." Possibly personal religion will lead men back to the churches if the churches show themselves to be good places for men with personal religion.

In both books there are also articles, more or less parallel, on housing, social services, and democracy; but here the parallel ends. The economist's book starts off with a survey of the general economic setting by the former Dominion Statistician; the social scientist's with an article by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Nature and the practical sciences fill most of the Toronto book, man and the sciences of his relationships fill most of the Dalhousie one. Toronto talks of the soil, the forest, water in all its aspects, engineering problems; Dalhousie of food (which is the soil viewed from the other end), homes, health, education, recreation, industrial organization, municipal organization.

The serious Canadian reader should have both these books, but many no doubt will see only one. For that reason I wish that the Archbishop of Canterbury could have appeared also in the Toronto volume and Professor J. F. Parkinson in the Dalhousie one. Nothing could be more different than the respective tones in which these writers approach their subjects, nothing more alike than their theses, which amount to the declaration that the Human Community transcends national boundaries, and that all purely selfish national policies defeat their own ends. Both writers recognize that the Lend-Lease Agreements introduce a new spirit into international dealings. The Archbishop says that in them America becomes "the pioneer of a more Christian relationship between nations in their economic dealings." Mr. Parkinson says that they emphasize, and rightly so, "that national policies to promote employment cannot work effectively unless they can be harmonized with the policies of other countries, and undertaken more or less at the same time."

NEW SEASON'S MODEL

The Refugees Again

THE campaign to exclude from Toronto University a number of refugee students who are technically German nationals occasioned us no great surprise so long as it was confined to a small party among the University Governors, accompanied by the Toronto *Telegram* and the *Northern Miner*. But it comes as a shock to find it taken up by the leader of the Progressive Conservatives in the Ontario Legislature.

The grounds upon which Col. Drew bases his demand that the refugees be thrown out of the university—he admits of an alternative, that they should be placed under the same liability to military service as male citizens of the Dominion, but that of course is not within the purview of his Legislature—are capable of very wide application. He says that Ontario government funds must not be used "for any purpose which is offensive to any citizen who has been called upon to make sacrifices or who has suffered a loss as the result of war." The language is obscure, but in justice to Col. Drew we must state our belief that he was referring to citizens whose near relatives have been killed or are in positions of danger. Such citizens are clearly entitled to the deepest sympathy from the entire community; but it had not occurred to us, and we suspect it had not occurred to many of them, that they were entitled to veto any government expenditure which they regard as "offensive" without having to give justification for their sense of offence.

Col. Drew gave one reason why some citizens find it "offensive" that German refugees should be educated at a state-aided university. It is that they "will be in a better position after the war than the sons and daughters of Canadians who have given service to the state." That concept of education, regarding it purely as a means of aiding the educated to get ahead of the uneducated, is not one which appeals to us greatly; but in so far as it has any truth it is as true of any other kind of university students in these trying times as it is of refugees,—they will "be in a better position" than those who have given service to the state. The logical conclusion to draw—and some have drawn it—is that all university education for other than immediate war purposes should be suspended. The question therefore remains, why have the particular citizens for whom Col. Drew speaks decided to pick on the refugees? It is a question that needs putting.

It might be found, for example, that one reason why some citizens find it "offensive" that refugees should be educated is the fact that the great majority of them are Jews. It is well known that there are citizens in Ontario who even in time of peace find it "offensive" that public funds should be used for the education of Jews if any possible excuse can be found for not so using them. But if their feeling of offence is going to be allowed to govern the policy of the province towards its chief university we fear that there is going to be trouble. For there are also quite a number of citizens in Ontario, who have suffered the most grievous losses in the death of their sons in active service, and who will find it highly offensive that public funds should be used for the education of non-Jews while Jews, even of technical German nationality, are excluded.

Some of these citizens are themselves Jews, and perhaps for that reason—because "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe"—have a slightly keener sense of sympathy than Col. Drew for Jews who have escaped from Germany but whose relatives who remained within reach of the Nazi power have either perished or are doomed to perish amid the most unspeakable horrors. Some of them are merely tolerant citizens who think that Canada is going to need more and not fewer educated persons when Herr Hitler and the restricters of education have alike finished their work. Whoever they are, we can assure Col. Drew that they find it extremely "offensive" that it should be proposed to use public funds to educate some of the young people in Canada but to exclude from that process a group who have a peculiarly strong claim upon the national sympathy and hospitality.

THE PASSING SHOW

PROCEEDINGS in the Board of Control of the City of Toronto lead us to wonder what would happen if the Controllers all mutually murdered one-another like the Kilkenny Cats.

•

"There seems to be a mistaken idea that this Chamber has not the right to deal with money matters."—Hon. Mr. Ballantyne in the Senate, February 16.

But there is no mistaken idea of what would happen if it did.

•

Questions of the Hour

Where did you come from, Bracken, Pro-Con.?
—"From political darkness into the dawn."
Where did you get that color—blue?
—"From Arthur Meighen and Colonel Drew."
But how can you be both Pro and Con?
—"That is a secret; leave it to John."
And where did you get those wings and halo?
—"They're recent gifts from the *Globe and Mail*." Oh!

INA B. THOMPSON.

•

Germany's new motto seems to be thus far and no Fuehrer!

•

Time marches on. Marching reduces the weight.

•

Seems like the Toronto City Council meetings usually wind up in a Duncan row.

•

Newest word in American business correspondence is "definitize." We can best definitize our opinion of it by saying that it is lousy.

•

Labor men say that a company is known by the company unions it keeps.

•

"The German barrel has a hollow sound," says a war commentator. Don't tell us that Hitler isn't inside it.

•

To a Valued Contributor

See article in last week's issue.

The bombing crew (Mr. Kirkland says)
Observes the target of all their hope
On a screen which commands their earnest gaze
By means of an EPIDIASCOPE.
What is that strange and alluring thing,
That master-gadget of movieland,
Which informs the boys ere they go a-wing?
I read, but I cannot understand.

It isn't found in the Oxford Dict.,
Or the 'cyclopaedia which I favor,
And it even has our proof-room licked,
This word of a high, Hellenic savor.
The derivation? You must agree
That "epi" means half-a-dozen things,
And "dia" is "through" and "scope" is to see—
How little pleasure such digging brings!

With common derivative mysteries often I can cope
But, Mr. Kirkland, what is an EPIDIASCOPE?

—J. E. M.

•

Women are getting into almost everything, but we note they are not yet being appointed Companions of the Bath.

•

Rostov, Kharkov, Azov, Brush-off!

•

We hope somebody gives a can-opener to the Royal Ontario Museum before they disappear.

•

Alberta citizens are now limited to 26 ounces of hard liquor a month. And they never got the $25 a month either.

•

Id-flu-ed-za

My back is sore; my head it eggs;
My node ruds like a tab.
I thingg I'd bedder go ride hobe
And taag a liddle nab.

NICK.

•

It is sometimes hard to tell whether Congresswoman Clare Boothe thinks she is helping to govern the world or writing another comedy.

•

Englishwoman in Montreal is charged with having married three soldiers and two civilians. We can understand the soldiers, from whom she got separation allowances, but why the civilians?

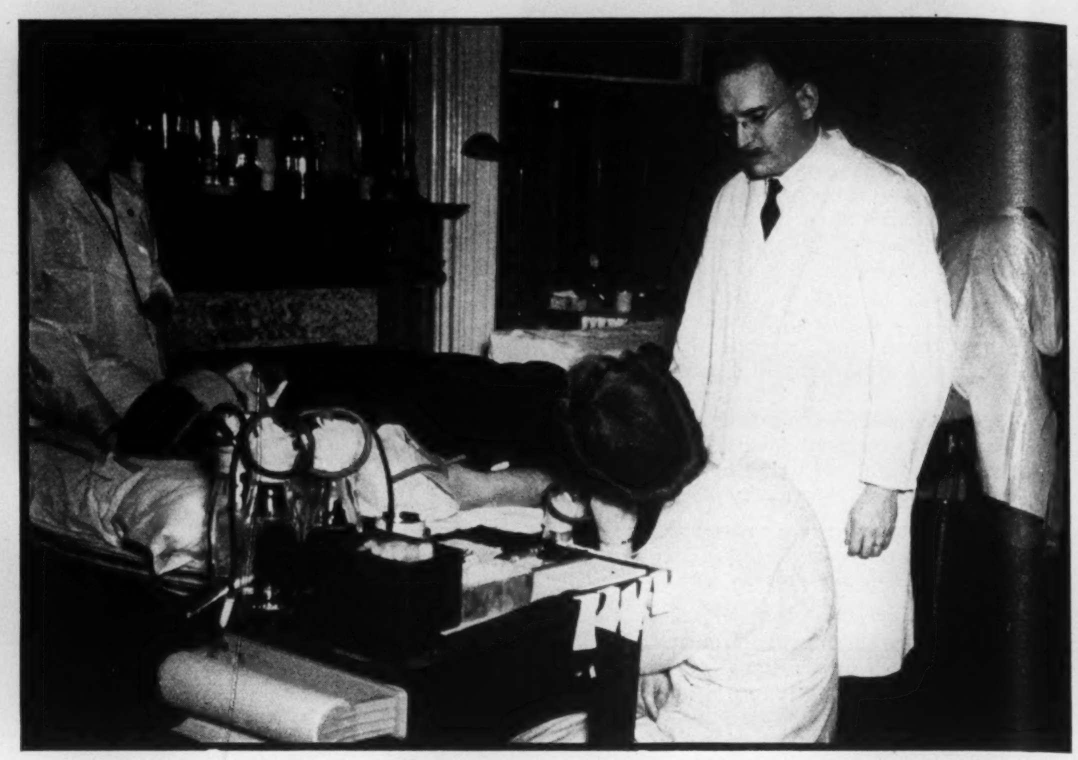
•

"The letter that Aunt Matilda writes to her school-girl niece is in the same priority category as newsprint."—Complaint of Walter D. Fuller, president of the *Saturday Evening Post's* publishing company.

Yes, and Aunt Matilda's letter is probably just as carefully read.

By Their Weekly Blood Donations Do These . . .

First step in practical patriotism: the donor is tested for fitness to give blood . . .



. . . then, by a painless procedure, donor's blood is taken under supervision of a doctor.

Next, blood is processed. Here centrifugal machine divides red cells from serum. Serum is then prepared for blood bank.

By Charles B. Hoby

MANY people past military age, who are anxious to participate directly in the war effort, are willing to answer the appeal of the Canadian Red Cross Society for blood donors, but some are apprehensive concerning the donation of blood. However, it can be stated that the "operation" is a very simple, painless one, which is willingly experienced by over 6000 people weekly in Canada and by other thousands in Great Britain, Australia and the United States.

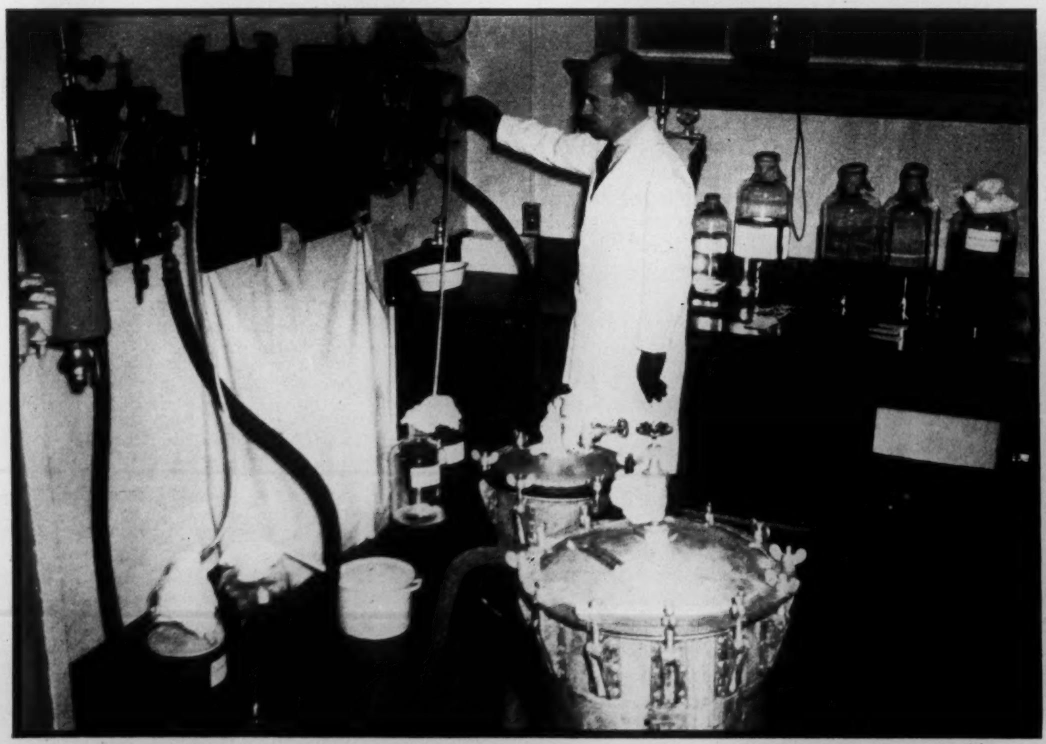
A few important questions concerning health are asked by the doctor at the clinic. The donor's arm is washed with an antiseptic by a nurse and then about five-sevenths of a pint of blood is skilfully and painlessly withdrawn from the arm. Following this procedure, which requires about fifteen minutes, the donor partakes of coffee, toast, jam or cookies in the refreshment room. After this short rest he is able to return to work, satisfied that he has made a contribution which may be effective in saving the life of someone who is thousands of miles from home, fighting for him and his country. In the course of another eight or ten weeks the donor will again visit the clinic and make another donation.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has set as its objective 12,000 donations per week to be reached as soon as possible. The record week for 1942 was that of December 7-12 when 6,401 donations were received. Persons between eighteen and fifty-five years of age are invited to present themselves at Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics, thirty-seven in number, throughout the Dominion. Thus opportunity is provided almost every Canadian to put patriotism into practice.

When a man loses blood through wounds, producing hemorrhage or damage to capillary walls, there is a loss of vital serum protein, with a corresponding loss of total volume of blood, and death may result when the heart cannot pump enough fluid through the blood vessels to other tissues. A condition known as shock may follow. In this condition the capillaries—the small blood vessels—leak, and the volume of blood is thereby diminished. But if blood serum is administered fluid is drawn back into the capillaries by a physical-chemical effect of the serum. Of course there is a loss of blood cells when a man is seriously wounded, but this loss is not always critical.

IT has been demonstrated in this war that serum, used alone but quickly and in adequate volume, can restore certain casualties to health at least as effectively and sometimes more effectively than can whole blood. This is one reason why pooled human serum is sent to the battle-front instead of whole blood. Another is that whole blood is unsuitable for field practice, as it cannot be preserved with safety for more than a few weeks. Moreover, whole blood is not particularly suitable for the treatment of burns. In fact, experience with the use of stored whole blood during campaigns in Norway, Belgium and France was far from satisfactory.

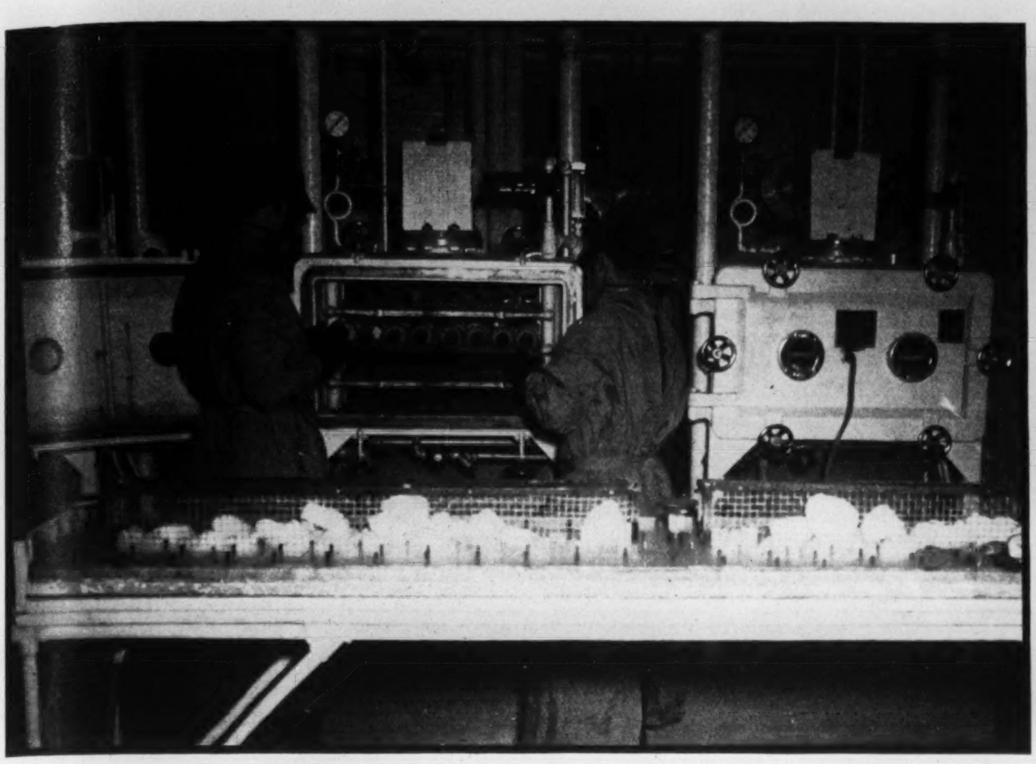
The Canadian project has already been responsible



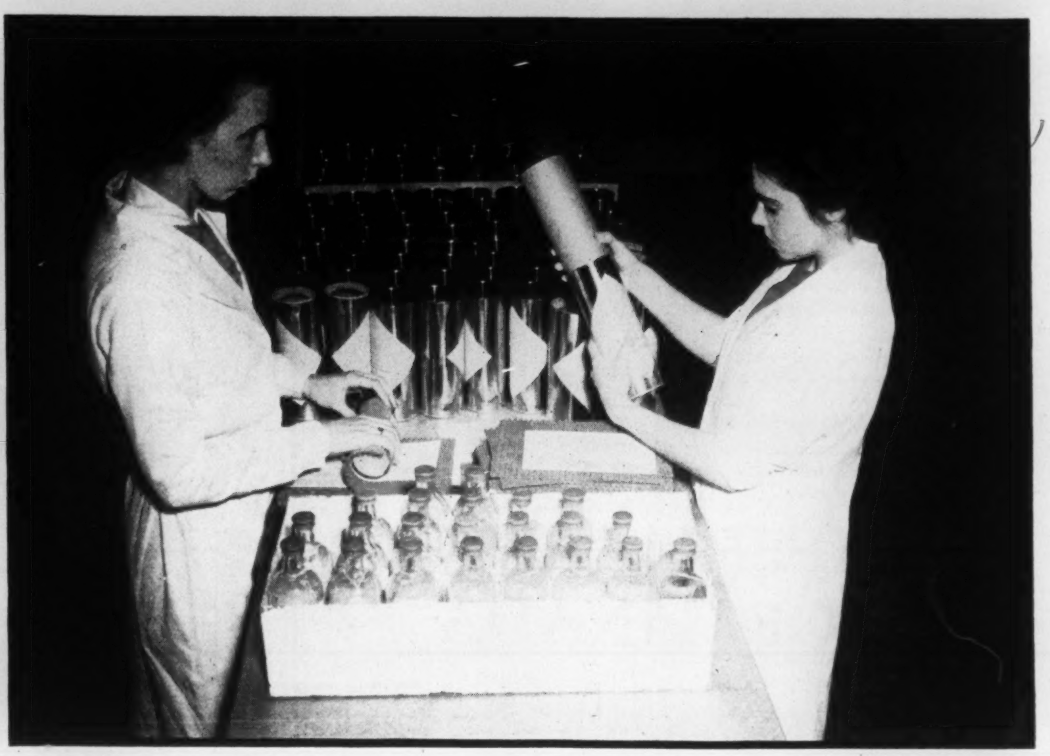
To assure a sterile product, serum is forced from metal containers through filters into sterile bottles. Bottle on floor (at left) contains serum from about fifty donors.

Bottles of serum are frozen by partial immersion in alcohol chilled with solid carbon dioxide (dry ice). Aseptic technique demands the use of rubber gloves and gauze masks.

. . . Canadians Put Patriotism Into Practice



Vacuum cabinets: to prevent chemical change, frozen serum is dried at low temperature.



Bottles of dried serum, each enough for one transfusion, are placed in cans as above.

Finally, cans are hermetically sealed, will keep indefinitely, require only the addition of sterile water for field use.

for the provision of dried serum to North African fighting fronts, Great Britain and to ships of the Navy.

In this country, the first blood was donated by students at the University of Toronto for experiments which were financed there by a research fund. Donations from the National Research Council and the Canadian Red Cross Society made it possible to continue the work. The Department of National Defence purchased the first unit of the mechanical drying equipment.

In January, 1941, the work was organized on a large scale. The Department of Pensions and National Health undertook to provide funds for all the work associated with the processing and drying of the serum and the Canadian Red Cross Society extended greatly its blood donor service. From the commencement of the work, which was initiated by Dr. C. H. Best, the preparation of the dried serum has been carried on in the University of Toronto. It was fortunate that Canada had a national institution—the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto—with facilities that could quickly be enlarged to permit of conducting the important procedures which are necessary in the preparation of dried serum suitable for use in the treatment of shock.

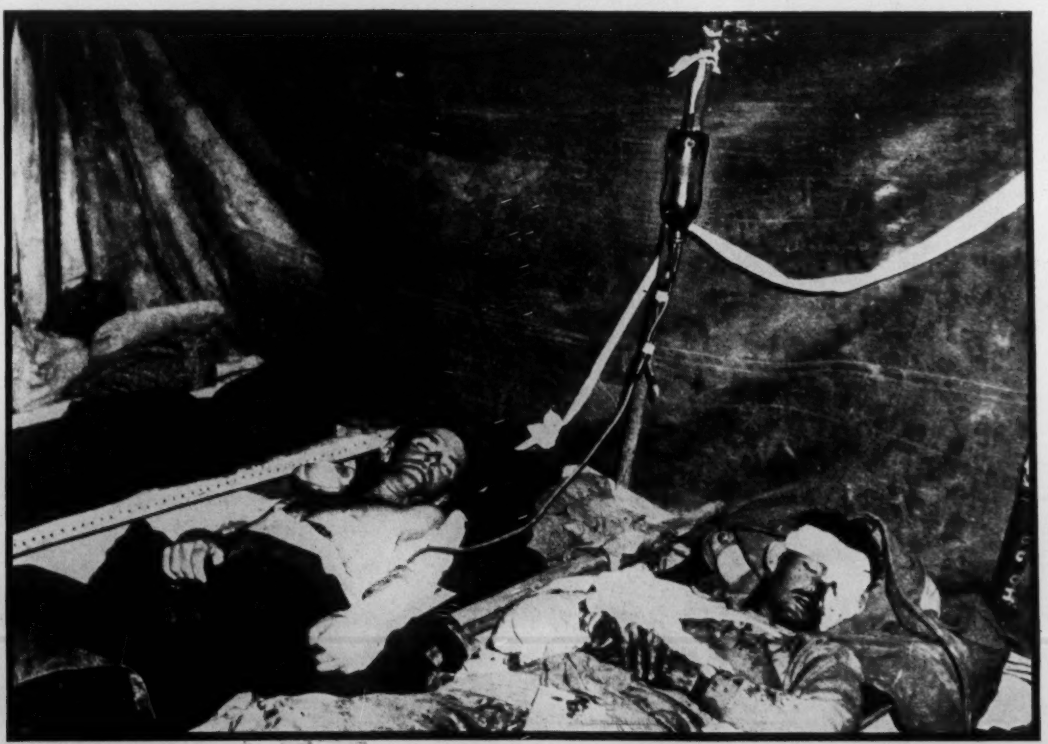
IN this war, as in the last, the Connaught Laboratories are pressing forward with research and supplying the serums and vaccines for the Armed Forces. The Department of Pensions and National Health reimburses the Laboratories for the direct processing expenses, while the Laboratories supply the scientific and administrative staff and all their general facilities. The project is a good example of co-operative effort. An important contribution is being made by the various provincial departments of health in carrying out the tests for the purity of each blood donation.

During the process the serum is separated from the clotted red cells by centrifugal force. The blood serum from several hundred donors is transferred to special containers and passed through bacteriological filters. When the serum meets the required tests it is filled into one-half pint bottles and dried under sterile conditions.

THE drying procedure is unique, however, for in order to avoid chemical changes in the serum it is necessary that the liquid be frozen at 40° below zero and dried without melting. This is accomplished by use of special vacuum. After various bacteriological and animal tests have been completed the bottles of serum are sealed in cans and shipped overseas. The whole procedure requires about two months.

As the war gathers momentum, as the battle line lengthens, need for blood serum grows. A blood bank must be built up now to prepare for the difficult days ahead. This is a service that can only be stepped up by the willing co-operation of thousands of voluntary Red Cross workers throughout Canada and by the personal "gifts" of the blood of tens of thousands of healthy Canadians. It is a little gift—with tremendous possibilities for conservation of human life.

Blood goes to war: at an advanced blood bank in North Africa, medical orderly places serum flask in cyclist's haversack for speedy delivery to front line casualty station.



Civilian blood saves soldiers' lives: victim of an Axis shell, this wounded British officer receives life-giving transfusion. Note intravenous tube, serum flask above.

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265

U. S. Plan for a Better World

BY FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Economic power—the power to feed, clothe and rehabilitate the world—is what will count when the bugles blow "Cease fire." A preponderance of it will be in the hands of the United States.

On the strength of this preponderance the Washington people propose a world re-organization for the maintenance of peace and economic justice among nations. The details of this plan are here set forth. They involve the abandonment, by Great Britain and the Netherlands, of much of their present power over their dependencies, in favor of an international authority.

This article should be read in conjunction with that by Lionel Gelber on page 12, which points out that Canada, no longer a Small Power, will also have great economic influence at the end of the war, and must use that influence as a "Britannic" Power.

MR. KINGSBURY SMITH, veteran reporter and specialist in American State Department news, has written, for *The American Mercury*, a detailed report of the Washington plan for a Reorganized World, after victory has been achieved by the armed forces of the United Nations. I do not know of any such report having previously been presented to the American people by anyone, but Mr. Smith appears to possess all the necessary qualifications to read and analyze what is going on behind the scenes in Washington with regard to guaranteeing to all nations of the world freedom from want and fear, and freedom of speech and religion.

Of course, we have heard a great deal, during the past six months especially, about post-war plans for the reconstruction of the world after this conflict is over, but it is the first time that a government of transcending influence and power has come out unequivocally with a definite proposal and with a frank declaration as to what this proposal means for all participating countries, in the way of sacrifices and benefits, responsibilities and advantages, security and prosperity.

The basis of the plan is that the United Nations now fighting Germany, Italy and Japan shall forthwith take the initiative of launching an organization for a Better World Order, the main objectives of which are:

(1) To maintain world peace through the compulsory disarmament of the Axis powers and the policing of the world.

(2) To make membership in the association so beneficial that no nation can afford to remain outside.

How It's to Be Done

Uncle Sam's determination to police the world — alone or with the help of the other United Nations—springs from the conviction that the only way to maintain permanent peace is to be prepared to *enforce* it. In other words, no Hitler-led nation should ever be allowed to become strong enough to start another war like the present one.

How will this be done? Washington's post-war planners have the solution. In the first place, the armistice period must be a long one—three to five years—so as not to permit statesmen and military leaders to write the terms of peace while still literally in the heat of battle; secondly, so as to afford ample time for the complete disarmament of the Axis nations and for the organization of national police forces whose only weapons shall be small arms; thirdly, so as to make provisions for the return to peaceful employment of the demobilized armies of the defeated aggressors; and, fourthly, so as to assist the defeated countries in the establishment of trustworthy governments capable of maintaining law and order and willing to co-operate with the United Nations in bringing about a better World Order.

The United States agrees to supply food and clothing to all the peoples of all devastated Axis areas, but upon its own terms and according to its own methods, since it will carry the greatest share of the burden. These terms specify that, after the initial stages, those receiving relief shall be obliged to work for it, if physically fit, and also that discharged soldiers of the vanquished countries shall be put to work on rehabilitation projects in their respective lands until the return of normal, productive employment can be arranged.

The Economic Benefits

So much for the military aspects of the peace proposal advanced by Secretary Hull's postwar planning experts. But great stress is also placed upon the economic benefits which will accrue to the countries joining the United Nations Association. Briefly, they include:

(a) Nondiscrimination in commercial relations among member nations;

(b) Distribution to all member nations of sufficient raw materials to meet peacetime needs;

(c) American financial assistance for public works programs in countries not in possession of the necessary capital for such development; and

(d) Strict regulation of the supply of commodities among member nations so as to protect the interests of consumer countries.

This economic policy is supplemented by agreements of equal importance. The member nations of the association are asked to agree to accept the U.S. trade principles as a basis for a post-war international economic system. This system presents as objectives:

(1) The expansion, by appropriate measures, of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods;

(2) The elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce;

(3) The reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers;

(4) The attainment of the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter, including equal access by all states, "great or small, victor or vanquished," to all raw materials for their economic prosperity.

In order to assure acceptance and final success of this plan Uncle Sam is prepared to extend its present Lend Lease Pacts with the Allies not merely for the duration of the war, but for all time. This is a concession which discloses Uncle Sam's confidence in his leadership and his faith in the post-war plan offered by his State Department officials.

The Political Sphere

In the political sphere, the Washington plan aims at permanent security, but it entails sacrifices on the part of at least two political powers, Great Britain and the Netherlands, which would have appeared preposterous in pre-war days.

In a general way, all member nations of the association must agree to assist all sister members which are engaged in forcible resistance to unprovoked aggression. But, specifically, the agreement means the fulfilment of the following conditions by the member nations:

(1) Guarantee to their citizens certain fundamental human rights such as freedom of speech and religion, freedom from terror, and freedom from want;

(2) Solemnly promise to settle all international disputes by peaceful methods of arbitration, submitting such disputes to an international court of justice when direct negotiations fail;

(3) Agree to drastic limitation of armaments under strict international control.

These conditions are accompanied by the threat to any guilty nation of an economic boycott supported by the power of Anglo-American naval and aerial might, and, it is expected, by the Russian army and air force.

As for the sacrifices to be consented to by Great Britain and the Netherlands, they are both economic and political. Economically the agreement means that the British and Dutch must give up their monopoly over raw materials such as rubber and tin, and abandon Empire preferential tariffs. Politically, it means that India must be given her independence, that Hong Kong must be returned to China, the Netherlands East Indies must be granted a greater measure of home rule, and that the control of such vital points as Singapore, the Suez Canal and Gibraltar must be international. To be sure, that is a New Order!

Now, when shall this peace program be set in motion? After the

ELECTRICITY IS A WAR WEAPON *Save it!*

● One of the illustrations above indicates how electricity in the home is unwittingly diverted from war industries, the other shows a use of electricity in a plant where it is needed to produce the weapons of war.

● Electricity used unnecessarily in home, office or business deprives war plants of the power they urgently need. There may be no war plants in your community but the power you save can be made available to plants in other districts which need more electricity.

● Your wartime savings of electricity may not be reflected in a great reduction in your costs—because Hydro rates are low. But, by conserving electricity, your savings combined with those of thousands of other consumers releases a tremendous flow of power—a direct contribution to the war effort.

● Electrical research today is opening the door to amazing new developments which will provide better peacetime living when Victory is won. In the meantime use electricity sparingly—it has a great duty to perform—to help win the war of production.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

war, or now? The Washington planners answer NOW. They say that the time to persuade the United Nations to agree to the sacrifice demanded is when the threat to their survival is still hanging over their heads. They also say that it will take a long time to obtain from the various nations the necessary co-operative agreements, and in this respect they point out that it took months of negotiations and five different drafts before the British agreed, February 23, 1942, to abandon, in effect, the Ottawa Trade Agreements. But, they argue, it is imperative that the machinery of the association shall be in operation when delegates sit at the peace conference. That is, in order to insure the success of the Better World Order, the plan must start functioning immediately and peacetime procedures must be agreed upon while hostilities are still going on.

Peace Problems Now

Washington is quite evidently pressing for immediate action on the proposed peace plans, because it complains of the "let's-win-the-war first" attitude existing in the United States and elsewhere. In the United States the indifference toward post-war plans is almost universal, whilst in the other United Nations the policy of avoiding definite commitments at this time seems to be general. This reluctance to discuss the solution of post-war problems and to formulate specific peace plans is causing grave concern in Washington, where Assistant State Secretary Sumner Welles has warned that, unless public opinion overwhelmingly supports the government in its international post-war proposals, "we shall lose the peace this time as we lost it the last time."

The thought that emerges from this American post-war plan is that in official U.S.A. the opinion is prevalent that an Organized Society of Nations, or Organized International Society, is not only a possible achievement, but a most desirable one. However, that Society must rest on the bedrock-foundation of binding agreement by all "contracting parties" about the rights and duties of each separate member. Uncle Sam wants to divorce himself from the outworn and unnatural policy of isolationism. He proclaims that he wants nothing out of the war in the way of territorial aggrandizement (Atlantic charter), but he is prepared, with the aid of other powers, to use force to see that no party in the Society is permitted to make a mockery of any covenant. In other words, Uncle Sam agrees to set up the necessary machinery for securing and maintaining International Order, for promoting all such activities as go by the name of "international co-operation", and for assuring an equitable sharing by all nations of the resources of the world, and he is right now seeking partners in his project.

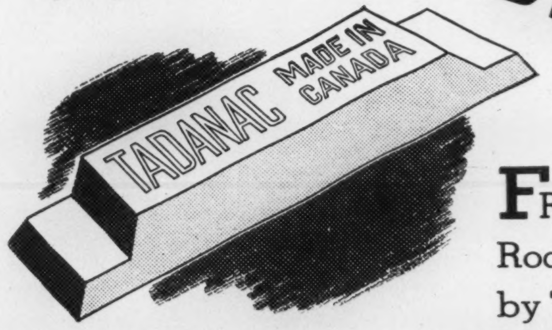
Little Basically New

There is little fundamentally new in this American plan for a reorganized world. The framework of a similar International Society was laid down a century ago by an Italian statesman named Taparelli d'Azeglio. Mr. Hull and his planning associates are simply returning to the Christian principles which proclaimed the unity of mankind, and which, therefore, contained the kernel of the idea that the "society of nations" is a *natural fact*. This natural fact was clearly enunciated by Taparelli in his classic "Essay on Natural Law", in which he says that nature itself calls all peoples to form among themselves *one universal association*, and shows that the international society seeks principally the good of political order, and that, by maintaining political order, it enables each nation to develop its own internal activity as a society.

It is gratifying to note at this time that there is being launched a movement to bring recognition to the sacred rights of natural and divine law—which is the herald of International Law. There is left to be seen, however, what are the *methods* by which the natural, *unplanned* Society of Nations can be integrated, by specific agreement, into a positive, *planned* Society of Nations.

Tapping Lead Blast Furnace at the Company's Trail, B.C., Smelter . . . the most dramatic moment in the transformation of crude ore to pure metal.

TROUBLE BREWING FOR THE AXIS!



FROM the famous Sullivan Mine, in the shadow of British Columbia's Rocky Mountains, comes the complex ore which is smelted and refined by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited to produce "Tadanac" brand lead. Since early Roman times, lead has been used by man in his progress towards higher standards of living and personal comfort. As it has helped him in times of peace to maintain and improve his way of life, so now in times of war, does lead help in his fight to preserve freedom and democracy. "Tadanac" lead, on account of its exceptional purity, is proving an important factor in the production of war materials for the United Nations. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is proud to make this contribution to Victory—a contribution which, with those of its associates in the mining fraternity, will place Canada's name high among the nations responsible for the downfall of Nazi Germany and her partners in crime.

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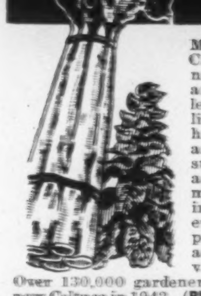
CELTUCE

A DISTINCTLY NEW VEGETABLE



Most desirable for every Canadian garden. Distinctly new; combining the uses and flavours of celery and lettuce. Raw Celtuce is used like celery. Cooked Celtuce has attractive appearance and pleasant mild flavour suggesting celery, lettuce, asparagus, broccoli, or summer squash. Ready for use in 90 days. Easily grown everywhere. We send complete directions for culture and use. Do not miss this valuable new vegetable. Over 130,000 gardeners were delighted with the new Celtuce in 1942. (Pkt 250 seeds 15c) (2 Pkts 25c) (½ oz 65c) (oz $1.25) postpaid.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

U. S. Money is Building a New North

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Thousands of Americans have "invaded" our northwest to build roads, pipe lines, warehouses. Their payment of higher wages, their readiness to spend what to many Canadians are fabulous sums to obtain results, affect our thinking and lead to changes in our own life.

Ottawa should plan now how to make this new North a shock-absorber for the period of post-war stress, a new field for the investment of our nation's energies.

NO MATTER where you travel in Western Canada you come across Americans. They crowd our northern cities, form a goodly component of our train passengers, travel in our boats and planes, as often as not flashing imposing priorities to obtain seats.

There are many thousands of them here.

They have come to strengthen, fortify and build. They have built the Alcan Highway in an amazingly short time. They are now preparing to expand the road, build a second one, construct hundreds of bridges. They have constructed hundreds of warehouses, thousands of dwellings, scores of recreation halls and hospitals.

It would be impossible for an "invasion" of this friendly kind to take place without deeply influencing our own life and at the same time creating new and complicated problems for our citizens and government.

"The trouble with the Americans," someone said in the Transcontinental Limited, "is that they are so darned energetic."

You can see that energy at every step. When they walk along the streets of Edmonton which has become the base of northern expansion, they stride in the New York style, at a high rate of speed. They work in the same way.

A friend of mine applied for a position with a large American firm. She wrote her letter on Thursday. On Friday morning she was phoned. "Miss C....?" the voice inquired. "Yes." "When can you start? This afternoon perhaps?" "Well, no, how about Monday?" my friend replied. "That's too far away," the voice said. "What about Sunday?"

They take little rest, these southern "invaders". "Why should we?" one said challengingly when I suggested that they ought to rest more. "This is your country. We are here to do a job. The sooner we are through, the quicker we'll get home."

Fabulous Wages

Overtime is not the exception but the rule in American establishments in Northwestern Canada. Double time is paid for extra work and the result is that wages sometimes are fabulous. Truckdrivers may get $150 a week or more. Stenographers brought from the States get $195 a month to start.

There seems to be no limit to the money. There isn't any, of course.

Edmontonians cite chapter and verse for instances such as this where an American business representative came to an owner of office space. "How much for this building, spot cash?" he asked. "I don't want to sell," the man replied. "All right, we'll give you twice as much!"

Blanket five-year leases have been offered for some of our larger hotels. But most were turned down because the hotels realized that their services would be needed after the war as well as now. They could not let their customers down.

This question of wages has created some complicated problems. At first it seemed as if every suitable Canadian worker in the west would flock to the Americans who could pay higher wages as in the U.S.A. Special regulations have now been made where in hiring Canadians, American concerns are not permitted to pay higher wages than the Canadian.

Our Selective Service appealed to by Canadian employers must now pass upon every application of a Canadian resident to get work in an American concern. This regularized things somewhat. But it did not eliminate the increasing feeling of Canadian workers that they are being discriminated against by their employers, while the American workers get so much more.

Canadians Envious

You can easily imagine that a Canadian truck driver working for a packing house in Edmonton develops deep discontent over the fact that his American confrere working on an American project gets more than twice as much.

But one thing must be said for the Americans. They get things done and quickly.

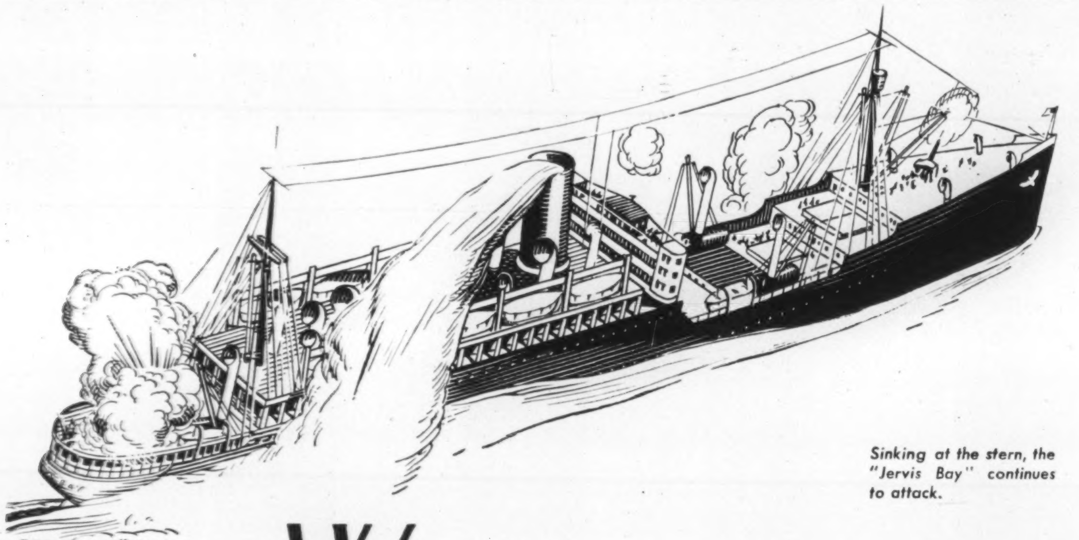
In a west coast community they are building houses, barracks and offices at an amazing speed despite the fact that there is a constant downpour.

All winter long they kept moving transports of equipment for the Alaska-Canada roads and for the pipe line through the worst winter weather with temperatures sometimes at 65 below zero.

They were well prepared for the winter. In the streets of Edmonton

Freddie Mills, British heavyweight fighter who, it is being said, will meet Joe Louis when the War ends. At present both men are helping to get that War finished. Mills is in the RAF, Louis with the U.S. Army.

CHEMISTRY HELPS TO WIN THE WAR



Sinking at the stern, the "Jervis Bay" continues to attack.

While the "Jervis Bay" fought, Hexachlorethane* went to work

Remember the "Jervis Bay"—and Captain Fogarty-Feegan—the epic attack of a lightly armed, 18-year old Australian tramp steamer against a pocket battleship, pride of the German Navy?

The "Jervis Bay's" action lasted but ten minutes, but that was time enough to permit almost all of the thirty-eight ships of the convoy to scatter to safety. It foiled the German in his "kill" of those hapless ships.

Audacious attack, against great odds, was the prime factor in the engagement. Something else—of chemical origin—gave material aid. As the "Jervis Bay" closed with the pocket battleship, some of the crew dropped cylindrical objects over the stern, into the water. Almost instantly great clouds of white vapour started to rise, screening the ships of the convoy—a friendly fog-screen through which they sped to safety.

The cylindrical objects were "smoke floats"; they contained a chemical mixture, one of the ingredients of which was Hexachlorethane—a five syllable word for a product that is made from Chlorine. Chlorine, you know, is extensively used to purify drinking water—both here in our Canadian cities, and by our troops in the field. C-I-L manufactures Chlorine in three large plants.

Chlorine itself derives from another, and much more familiar chemical product—Salt. So the Hexachlorethane which rendered valuable service in the "Jervis Bay" engagement comes from our old friend in the salt shaker. And Salt, or one of the many other products made from it, is essential to the production of vital war materials in metal refineries, textile plants, chemical works. Tons of salt are used to preserve food.

* Commonly called "Artificial Fog."

Salt and Chlorine are but two of the many C-I-L products of Industrial Chemistry which are aiding Canada's war effort.

C-I-L CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

PA230

Patrols report three kinds of worms!

—SAYS "OLD SARGE"

My outfit has strict regulations about worms. Attack quick—with the right weapons for each type of worm.

For Large Roundworms or Hookworms, we use Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules (or Puppy Capsules for pups and small dogs). For Tapeworms—Sergeant's Tapeworm Medicine. Both clean 'em out pronto! Then Sergeant's Condition Pills to help the patient back to health.

Learn about worms (and other ills) in the Sergeant's Dog Book. Free—at drug and pet stores everywhere.

FREE Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd. Dept. 82-BB, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Please mail a FREE, 40-page, illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D. Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

and Dawson Creek you can see American civilians and officers and soldiers dressed in expensive winter clothing, fur lined parkas, heavy rubberized boots with fleece lining. They show an utter disregard of appearance so long as they feel comfortable.

Few Canadians can afford the outfits possessed by the Americans in the North. And this again brings a bit of envy.

But if Canadians in the northwest are somewhat envious of the American opulence and somewhat disturbed by the tremendous drive and energy, they can not help but draw conclusions and learn.

There is no doubt that American methods of work are impressing Canadians deeply and that much will be learned from them during the current period.

Naturally the fluff will have to be discarded. The reckless disregard of costs, of economic operation, which is justified by war conditions can not prove useful in times of peace. But the manner of work, speed, determination to get things done, disregard of niceties and readiness to live and work if need be under the most unfavorable of conditions are certain to affect our own postwar work in the north-west.

Will Americans Stay?

Many of the things being built by the Americans are obviously designed to last for many years after the war. People ask "Will the Americans stay?" or they say definitely "Well, you can be sure, the Americans know a good thing. They'll stay."

It is too early to answer the query, agreements notwithstanding.

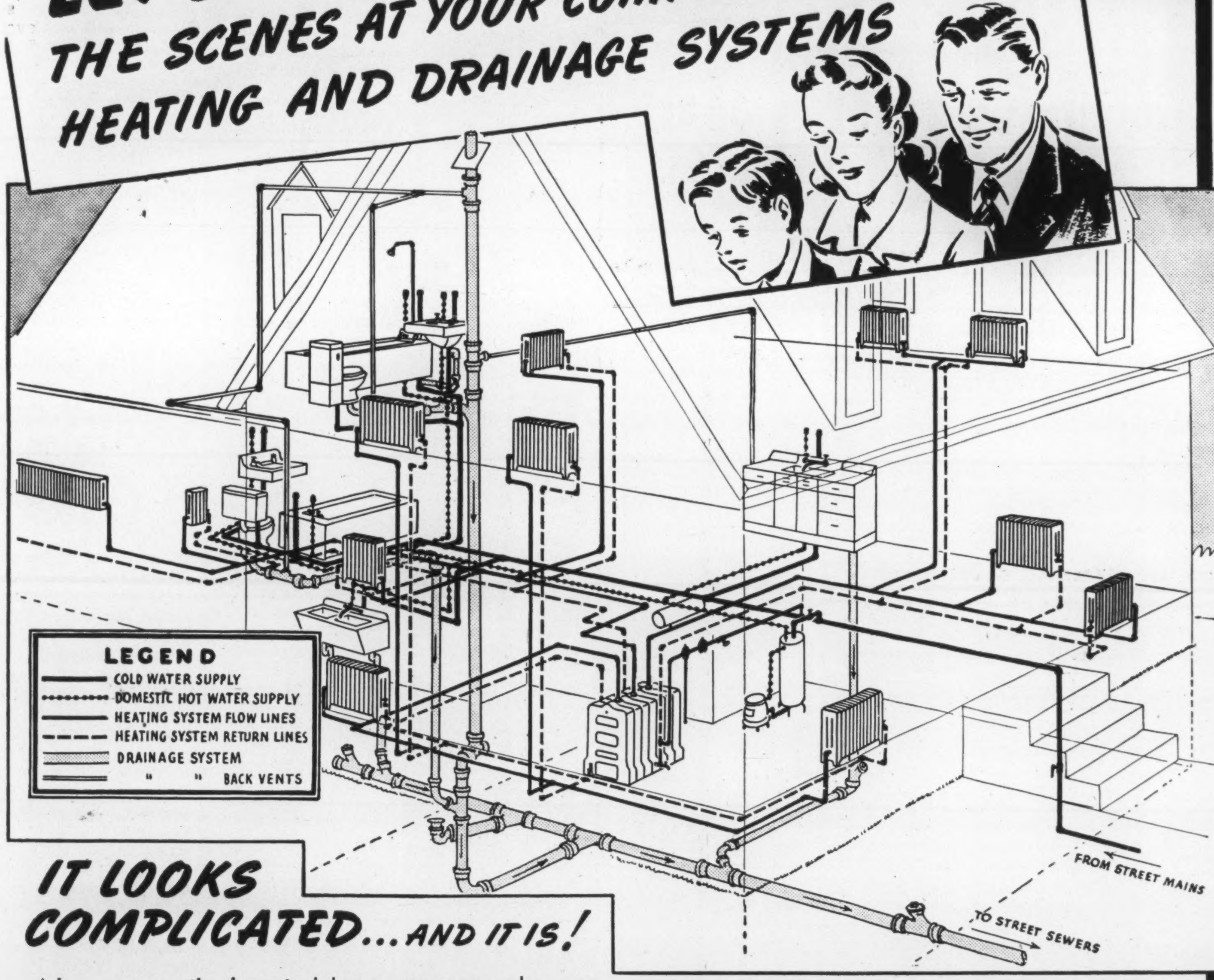
But it is clear that American business, having once helped to open ours and opened their own North, will remain interested in future developments. It is quite likely that American capital will pour into our North and that American pipe lines, refineries and whatever else is built will continue to attract American workers and business.

The Americans who are here now are not likely to stay. But it may occur that having finished building the roads and pipelines some will become entranced with the possibilities inherent in Canada and will remain to work side by side with Canadians to develop our land.

They should be welcomed in this.

But more important Canada should even now begin preparing its post war policy of northern development, a new policy of immigration, a new and effective policy of subsidizing, if need be, the north for a while to offer the Dominion new terrain for expansion and a new shock absorber for post-war stress.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK BEHIND THE SCENES AT YOUR COMPLETE PLUMBING, HEATING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS



IT LOOKS COMPLICATED... AND IT IS!

A large proportion is material you never see, unless you are present during construction. But the hidden network of piping is just as important as the visible fixtures.

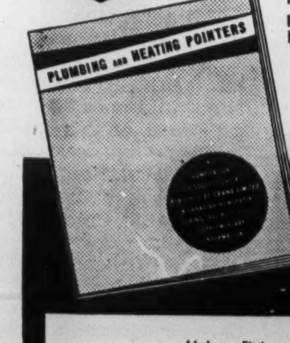
A knowledge of their inter-relationship, as pictured above in a typical modern home, will enable you to understand better the importance of the integrated whole.

Keep this advertisement as a guide to the various parts of the system, which will be treated separately in subsequent advertisements in this series. All may not pertain to the particular installation in your home or to the overall layout shown above, but you will find most of them of real interest and many of direct help.

Some subjects which will be covered: Hot Water Heating; Warm Air Heating; Steam and Vapour Heating; Water Supply; Drainage and Sewerage, indoors and out; Domestic Hot Water Supply; Piping and Plumbing Materials.

WATCH FOR "HOT WATER HEATING", the next in this series, to appear in this paper April 3rd. Mark your calendar now.

YOU'LL USE THIS BOOKLET Here in convenient bound form are all the "PLUMBING AND HEATING POINTERS" published by Crane last year. Even though you clipped some or all of these practical pointers, you will make constant use of the 48-page booklet, which contains considerable supplementary material. In it you will find answers to many of the questions the average householder asks about the operation and maintenance of his plumbing and heating systems. Apply to Crane Head Office, or 306 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO.



KNOW HOW IT WORKS ... KEEP IT WORKING

Confer with your Plumbing and Heating Contractor—he is qualified by experience and training to help you get the most out of your present equipment.

GLOSSARY OF PIPING TERMS

This will be a regular feature of our 1943 advertisements, designed to acquaint you with the correct names and functions of various items in your household piping.

PIPE—A length of tubular material used to convey fluids or gases from one point to another. It may be made of steel and iron, brass or copper, or plastics.

NIPPLE—A short straight piece of pipe with threaded ends, as distinguished from a "length" of pipe.

ELBOW—A fitting which provides for turning corners at various angles. Standard elbows or "Ells" are usually 45° or 90°, but intermediate degree turns are also made.

COUPLING—A fitting used to connect two lengths of pipe in a straight line.

REDUCER—A two-dimension coupling used to connect one size of pipe to a length of smaller diameter.

STREET ELBOW—For similar purposes as elbows, except that one end is threaded outside and the other end inside.

TEE—A triple-outlet pipe fitting for connecting branch lines in the shape of the letter "T".

Y-BEND—Also a three-way fitting, sometimes called a "lateral", to make a connection at an angle, instead of using a tee.

CROSS—A four-way fitting used to connect pipe in the form of a cross.

UNION — A multiple-part fitting for joining pipes and equipment, located at points for convenient assembly and disconnecting. The outer or "tail" pieces are threaded onto the pipe ends and the central union nut draws the assembly together for a tight joint.

VALVE—A mechanism designed to control flow in piping. There are three types: (1) Globe; (2) Gate, and (3) Plug Cocks. Each is adapted to specific kinds of services.

CRANE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Head Office: 1170 BEAVER HALL SQUARE • MONTREAL

Valves, Fittings and Fabricated Pipe Manufacturing Division — CRANE LIMITED, Montreal, Que.
Vitreous China Manufacturing Division — CANADIAN POTTERIES Limited, St. Johns, Que.
Porcelain Enamelware Manufacturing Division — PORT HOPE SANITARY Mfg. Co. Limited, Port Hope, Ont.
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NATION-WIDE SERVICE THROUGH BRANCHES, WHOLESALERS, PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

We'll make it SMALLER for the BIGGEST Job!

This "big one"—a huge 26-ton ingot in one of Dosco's plants—is now Dosco-processed into many vital "little ones" . . . ship-plate for Canada's shipbuilding program. Parts of the *big one* travel our life-lines today.

DOSCO does *not* build ships, yet Dosco plays a tremendously important part in our country's shipbuilding program — one of Canada's vital contributions to the Allied cause.

Ship-plate for ships: that is the constant cry from great Canadian ship builders. And Dosco—one of Canada's largest industries—gives all such demands the green light. Daily, we pour tons of steel—daily, tons of ship-plate roll forth to become cargo vessel or corvette — daily, more Dosco steel is afloat on the waters of the earth.

Ship-plate is but one of the war matériels within the scope of Dosco's vast resources. And it will play its part in transporting Dosco shell-cases and gun-mountings. Steel! That's our regular business; but today we have, as well, a very special business — doing everything and producing everything we can to help win a war.

DOSCO

DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORPORATION LIMITED

Plants, Warehouses and Sales Offices across Canada

ONLY PRODUCER OF STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS IN CANADA WHOLLY SELF-SUSTAINED WITHIN THE EMPIRE

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Complete Utilization of Canada's Manpower and Womanpower is Essential to Victory

National Selective Service Civilian Regulations aim at complete utilization of manpower and womanpower. Workers and employers are urged to assist the war effort by carrying them out. All civilian regulations have been consolidated and revised, main features now being as follows:—

COVERAGE

Employees: Regulations cover persons of either sex from 16 to 64 years old, except—provincial employees; armed services; and those in fishing, fish processing, hunting, trapping; clergymen; nurses; school teachers; domestic servants; students working after school; employees in respect of part-time employment; and any one employed for 3 days or less in a calendar week. Agricultural workers are covered by special provisions, not by the general provisions as also are "technical personnel."

Employers: Any person, firm or other employers, with one or more "covered" employees.

EMPLOYERS MUST—

(a) Refrain from dicussing employment with a prospective employee unless under permit; (b) notify the nearest employment office of additional employees needed; (c) secure permission from an employment office to advertise for workers; (d) notify the employment office of intention to discharge or lay off employees, or to retain employees when not required; (e) give employees 7 days' notice unless a Selective Service Officer permits a reduction, or unless in the building construction industry: (7 days' notice is not required unless an employee has already been employed for one month, or after fire, explosion or other calamity, or on termination of work by weather. Whether preceded by 7 days' notice or not, separation from employment requires written notice).

EMPLOYEES MUST—

(a) Register for work at the nearest employment office if out of work 7 days (full-time students, housewives and clergy are not included); (b) secure permit from a Selective Service Officer if going to look for work; (c) refrain from advertising for a job unless Selective Service Officer approves; (d) give 7 days' notice if wishing to quit a job, unless authorized by Selective Service Officer to give less notice (separation form, but not 7 days' notice required if in building construction or joining the forces)

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

are covered by special provisions. Persons regarded as "workers in agriculture" may accept employment outside that industry to a maximum of 60 days within a calendar year without permit, but only outside urban municipalities of over 5,000 population: otherwise, agricultural workers must secure a Selective Service Permit

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

may only accept employment under special permit.

LABOUR EXIT PERMITS

are required to work outside Canada.

PENALTIES AND APPEALS

Penalties are provided for non-compliance with Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against directions may be made to a Court of Referees.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO—

(a) Give persons unemployed for 7 days, or on part-time for 14 days, direction to accept work; (b) exercise discretion in issuing permits to seek work; (c) authorize employed persons to transfer to more essential work, and subsequently to be re-instated in original employment; (d) reduce the 7 days' notice period consistent with Regulations.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR IS AUTHORIZED TO—

(a) require a person in an age class subject to military call-up to accept employment; (b) require employers to release male persons failing to furnish evidence of not contravening military call-up; (c) authorize payment of transportation and special allowances in some cases; (d) authorize anyone to leave employment to take more essential work.

The foregoing is not an exact or complete reproduction of National Selective Service Civilian Regulations. For information or rulings apply to nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

OTTAWA, JANUARY 19, 1943

A. MacNAMARA
Director of National Selective Service

N.S.S. 2W

SCIENCE FRONT

Any Hope for Your Bald Spot?

BY DYSON CARTER

LAST year men and women in North America paid out nearly 300 *million* dollars in the hope of getting a crop of hair to sprout on their bare and windswept bald spots.

That vast sum was thrown away. As we shall see, science is finding out the causes of baldness. But there is no tonic or treatment yet available to the public that is worth a wooden dime.

The criminal waste on hair-growing frauds is typical of what we fondly call our "rugged individualism". Can you grasp what could be done to solve the problem of baldness, if a "bureaucracy" seized the 300 million and turned it over for scientific research?

But no. We abhor the notion of "planning" the activities of our society. We'd rather spend the money without any dictation, the way grandpa did. And go bald like grandpa, too. We certainly do both!

But suppose we see what science has done. Is there any hope for the hairless? Or, to be more practical, can you read the advertisements for baldness cures the way they should be read—for a hearty laugh at their fantastic nonsense?

Medical research has found out a great deal about baldness. This in spite of the fact that nobody ever thinks of giving the doctors a penny of that 300 million. So now to be brave and face the facts, the things our parents never told us, the bitter truth about the cause of toupees.

Hair is made of keratin. It is manufactured by the hair cells, from chemicals supplied by the blood; which in turn gets the raw material from the food we eat. Keratin not only appears as the tenderest silky hair on the back of a baby's head, but also as the bristles in a wild boar's snout. And even as cow's horns, chicken feathers and turtle shells.

Keratin ingredients are taken by the blood to the papillae. These little complex pimples, buried deep in the scalp, are the hair factories. They extract the necessary raw material from the blood and from it manufacture keratin. The keratin is turned over to the hair root (which sits right on top of the papilla) and the root "sprouts" the actual hair. One might say that the root shapes keratin into a hair, and slowly pushes the hair up and out.

Hair Will Outlast Bones

However, a hair is not simply a thread of keratin, but rather a complicated structure. The core of a hair is extremely small, consisting of just two rows of hair cells. Around this lie the cells carrying the pigments that give color to the hair. On the outside, wrapping the hair like the bark of a tree, are horny transparent scales. So indestructible is the outer coating that in the grave hair will outlast human bones.

Number one illusion is that hair "lives". It is dead keratin. You can't possibly affect your hair's growth by burning the ends with a singe.

As for wavy and curly hair, you must take what you have and forget trying to change it. These features are controlled by the follicles—the "sockets" into which the papillae fit. A straight follicle gives you straight hair. Twisted follicles give the Negro his kinky growth. In between these two extremes come Little Lord Fauntleroy's curls and Veronica Lake's maddening undulations. Of course after the hair is grown it can be made to straighten or curl to a limited degree, but new growth will always have those features which are determined once and for all by the follicles. You are born with them.

We have approximately 1,000 hair follicles to the square inch of scalp. This means about 120,000 hairs to a head. A man's head. Redheaded dames—as you know if you've ever tried pulling their hair—have only 90,000 follicles, whereas the kind of blonde preferred by Hollywood gentlemen run as high as 145,000 hairs to the coiffure even before breakfast.

You may have deduced from these cold scientific facts that every follicle grows a hair, or used to when you were younger. Hairs grow out of the follicle at the rate of half an inch a month. After a time the healthy follicle will *shed* its hair. Is your hair falling out? Then don't worry. The normal scalp lets 25 to 100 hairs fall out every day! Count your combings and see.

Theories About Baldness

Now we've come to the Problem of Baldness. It has little to do with the hair falling out. Your husband went bald because his follicles and papillae failed to grow new hairs to replace those he shed on his overcoat.

Can we find out how to keep the papillae producing threads of keratin? Or, to upside down: can we find out what makes them quit? Those are the questions science could probably settle to the bald man's salvation, if 300 million dollars wasn't wasted every year on perfumed hocus-pocus. In the meantime, here are the present theories of baldness:

Heredity is the simplest, most hopeless and quite meaningless theory; we have tendencies to all sorts of defects that can be cured, so why should the bald give up hope? Wearing hats and working indoors are causes of baldness that have pro and con evidence. Disease and nervous shock definitely can cause loss of hair, but not of the sort ordinarily called baldness. The endocrinologists have established that hair growth can be markedly influenced by the glands of internal secretion. And the celebrated permanent wave authority, George Nessler, maintains that men go bald because they cut their hair and weaken the clinging action of the follicles. Certainly this theory has statistics on its side, for very many more men go bald than do women.

Most of these theories are optimistic in their promise of eventual cures for bare pates. But the very latest theory of the shining scalp is very depressing indeed. It is advanced by Dr. Frederick Hoelzel and is so simple that in the face of it the most ardent tonic worshipper feels his faith crumbling.

Dr. Hoelzel had the job of taking the brains out of cadavers for the use of neurology students. Naturally he had bald cadavers and cadavers with luxurious mops of hair. Being an observant anatomist, the doctor began looking around inside the empty skulls. He studied the skull bones, the cranial sutures (wavy cracks or joints in the skull bones) and the foramens (spaces through which blood vessels pass out to the scalp).

The bald-headed dead men all had one thing in common. Calcification of their skull bones had progressed very noticeably. This means that bony growth had closed up the cranial sutures. Further calcification had partially or completely closed the small foramens. This latter process had clearly pinched off the small veins that connect up with the diploic veins inside the spongy tissue of the skull bones. Dr. Hoelzel observed all stages of this calcification and its resulting "process of impairing the blood circulation of the scalp."

As we saw, the blood transports to the papillae the necessary ingredients for making keratin, or hair.

So he concludes: "This, then, not only explains why baldness occurs but also why men are more likely to become bald than women, since bone growth or calcification is generally greater in males than in females. Obviously 'hair tonics' or vitamins are not likely to restore a blood circulation through what has practically become 'solid ivory'."

CANADA OVERSEAS

Dieppe Again Under Discussion

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

SECOND FRONT agitation, dormant for a long time as a result of the Eighth Army's magnificent performance and the operations in French North Africa, is booming again among the British masses and in important sections of editorial opinion. The newspapers of the Left, the *Daily Herald* and *News Chronicle*, have aligned themselves with Lord Beaverbrook's papers in a new campaign of prodding.

This spirited revival of the demand for opening a front on the western coast of Europe is obviously the result of Russian successes. While Germany is stunned and confused, it is argued, we should set aside our caution, which has become a characteristic of our strategy in this war and complement the Russian offensive with a smashing attack against western Europe.

Moscow is lending its propaganda talents to the promotion of this idea. Stalin's expressed satisfaction with the North African expedition no longer keynotes Russia's attitude toward military operations of the western powers. Frank despatches from British correspondents in Russia quote increasing criticism by Soviet officers of our reluctance to move boldly. Ilya Ehrenberg, Russia's No. 1 war correspondent, sends detailed evidence of the dilution of German forces in Norway and France for the reinforcement of German armies on the eastern front.

Second front agitation is thus heating to new high temperatures.

Dieppe therefore comes back into the news and into the general discussion. Its importance increases as it becomes the focal point of all arguments for and against a frontal attack on the western European coast.

Almost six months have passed since the August day when the Canadians stormed the beach resort. We may review that operation with the wisdom of perspective and we may apply its lessons to a discussion of the Second Front.

WHEN the Dieppe casualties were published in full, there was a tendency (especially among the "wiseacres") to regard the operation as a disaster. As an independent military venture unconnected with the grand strategy of the war, it might be considered a disaster. To the lay mind which has a fair idea of the total Canadian force involved, casualties numbering 3,550 are disconcerting. No ground was gained. No comparable casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

But Dieppe cannot fairly be considered an independent venture unconnected with the grand strategy of the war. It was a most essential part of our military effort. The casualties were crushing especially for so small and sensitive nation as Canada, but in the magnitude of this conflict the casualties were small in relation to the important results obtained.

This however may be said on the subject of losses: If our intelligence prior to the raid had been more accurate and if our luck had been better, we might have obtained the same results with less than 1,000 casualties. No criticism attaches to the staff work. Dieppe was planned as carefully as is humanly possible. Fortune simply did not smile upon us. But looking at it from the most calloused view, 3,550 casualties constituted a reasonably cheap price. Losses of 1,000 would have been a cheaper price, and most welcome, but one cannot count on bargains in this kind of war.

WHAT did we get for the price we paid? Probably the most important result was a confidence that we can storm the French beaches and stay there when the time comes to establish a bridgehead. I remember talking to some Canadian staff officers soon after Dieppe and they assured me that we might have started a second front there had it been within the scope of the operation.

This view has now been corroborated by General McNaughton. Speaking to British newspapermen two weeks ago, the Canadian commander allowed himself to be quoted as follows:

"I can tell you this. We went to Dieppe with the intention of landing and re-embarking. If it had been planned as another sort of operation there is no doubt that we could have made the thing stick. We could have stayed put. The Germans would not have driven us off."

When it is considered that plans for a European assault involve a million, or millions of, Allied soldiers, the intelligence General McNaughton released to the press is of overwhelming importance. It changes our tremendous forces in this island from an unknown factor to a known factor.

Another important result of Dieppe was revealed in the recent speeches by Goering and Goebbels and in Hitler's order of the day on January 30. All three messages made reference to the tasks of Germany including a front from North Cape to the Bay of Biscay. Dieppe has made the Germans figure on a battle in Western Europe this year. Whether or not it comes off the Germans must provide for it. Dieppe has stretched the German army physically and has tortured it mentally.

These are the great and continuing results of Dieppe gained at a cost of 3,550 casualties. In a war in which lives are counted by the million, we bought the intelligence of Dieppe for a song.

Support the RED CROSS

every dollar counts!

Northern Electric

COMPANY LIMITED

A Greater Canada's Place Among the Powers

BY LIONEL GELBER

Canada has ceased to be a Lesser Power, and after the war her economic strength, for the feeding and rehabilitation of the world, will give her great weight.

There will be need for her to use that weight intelligently, in the interests of the Britannic nations to which she belongs, and possibly as a counterweight to Imperialism in other quarters.

This article needs to be read in conjunction with that of Francis X. Chauvin on page 6: "U.S. Plan for a Better World".

Mr. Gelber is a lecturer at Toronto University. His book of last year, "Peace by Power," has been widely discussed in both England and the United States.

TO JUDGE by the speeches delivered and the editorials published, Canadians just now are mainly preoccupied with two aspects of post-war reconstruction. The first is that of the future of their own national economy. The second—but more vaguely and remotely—is that of a new world order. Yet there is one paramount segment of affairs which has been neglected. It is the political, as distinguished from the purely economic, role that their country may seek to play.

Canada at the very outset has one fundamental decision to make. Is her course, or is it not, to lie within the British Commonwealth and Empire? Inevitably the popular journals and glib radio addresses which sweep through Canada from the United States must exercise some influence on the formation of Canadian opinion. What comes from below the border scarcely tends to consolidate Imperial unity. And that Russian and American imperialism over the past century are factors relevant to the debate is seldom admitted.

Recently a noted member of the British Government, Mr. L. S. Amery, quoted a passage from a statesman of more than seventy years ago: "Under the Providence of God, after centuries of laborious cultivation, the sacrifice of much heroic blood, and the expenditure of a vast amount of treasure, the British Empire, as it stands, has been got together, and the question is: What is now to be done with it?"

These, it is no accident, were the words of a Canadian, and his name was Joseph Howe.

Commonwealth's Purpose

Today, after it has twice risked everything to save itself and thereby save the free spirit of man, there can be no doubt of the purpose served, in any final crisis, by the British Commonwealth and Empire. But that purpose, if the Empire falls apart, will not survive. Before a Canadian statesman of this later age might again ask what is to be done with the British Commonwealth and Empire, he must first resolve that it remain united. For no common aim can be cherished or achieved if it is weak or divided.

The truth is that, however the winds of doctrine blow, the mind of Canada has already been made up—in this generation as in the last. From 1940 to 1941 she was one of Britain's principal allies. What she then did, together with other partners of the Commonwealth and the over-sea dependencies of the Empire, has been overshadowed in significance by the subsequent entry into the conflict of Russia and the United States.

Yet two facts which were clear at the time have since lost none of their validity. The first is that, while Canada is by no means one of the greater Powers, she has ceased by her action in this war to be one of the lesser Powers. The nature of her share in the Canadian-American joint defence arrangements would alone indicate that. But the spurs she has won in the larger world arena were won at the side of Britain; in steeling Britain she reinforced, in its darkest hour, the cause of freedom itself. No longer a minor Power, far from being a major Power, Canada, during these fateful years, has become in world politics a Power of middle rank. (For an early statement of the argument on which this paragraph is founded see the present writer's article in SATURDAY NIGHT, October 12, 1940). But as she moves up from Dominion status to her new stature she does so as a *Britannic* Power of middle rank. For the great world-wide organization she has upheld is most maligned when it serves humanity best. Having striven to preserve it in war, Canada would not want it to disintegrate in peace.

One sign of this may be seen in an unexpected quarter. Among a school of intellectuals who once oscillated between isolationism and internationalism, that was often Anglophobe but less alert to American vagaries, a change is taking place. For they are growing alarmed at what the attitude of the United States towards Canada may prove to be. They hear Mr. Henry Wallace utter one set of principles and perceive Mr. Robert Murphy attempting to execute another; they hearken to the resounding East Asiatic thesis of Mr. Wen-

"My dad is so a soldier—even if he isn't in uniform!"

"MY MOM told me so! He was in the last war, but he's too old for this one. But gee, *that doesn't stop him from fighting!* No siree! My Mom says that Dad and all the fellows out at Anaconda are doing a great big job. They're working like 'sons-o-guns' to turn out all the copper for tanks, 'n ships, 'n planes, 'n everything."

Yes, Johnny, turning out the copper and copper alloys necessary for the production of modern war equipment *is* a great, big important job. Today, copper is one of our most needed metals. It is rustless . . . non-magnetic, durable, a high conductor of electricity and very workable. Because of this combination of important qualities, copper is indispensable in the making of shells, guns, tanks, ships and planes, as well as innumerable other articles of war equipment.

Your Dad and his bench pals out at Anaconda know this, too! They don't want tragedies resulting from "Too little, too late" resting on their shoulders! They're working harder! . . faster! . . than ever before. Now they are fabricating four pounds of copper for every pound turned out during normal years! And they are fighting to better this remarkable record.

Yes, Johnny, even though your Dad isn't in uniform, he's fighting. Fighting as hard as he knows how, to make this world a finer place for you and Mom to live in.

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Made-in-Canada Products

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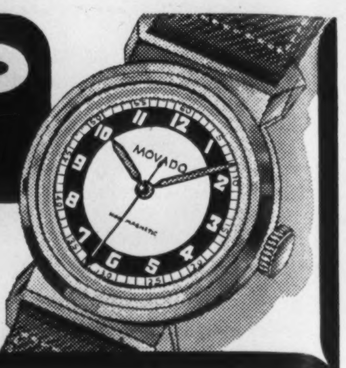

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THE Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND PRESIDENT

142

dell Willkie and listen to Mr. Secretary Knox as he advances the quite contrary need for American bases across the Pacific and around the globe. Dismay follows. Is the American campaign against British imperialism a cloak for a bigger and better American imperialism? In terms of national policy that is improbable. Nor indeed is a moderate American imperialism a post-war development entirely to be deplored. Current apprehensions in Canada, as they affect Newfoundland and Alaska, may yet be allayed. For a minor Power is prone to a psychology of fear; when intellectuals have adjusted their thought to Canada's higher rank and commensurate importance their anxieties might diminish. Yet any hint of arrogance in official Washington will react nonetheless in Britain's favor on those to whom the trans-Atlantic tie was hitherto more tenuous than the North American. The whirligig of empire, like that of time, brings strange revenges.

Not the First Occasion

This is not the first occasion on which the tides of war have been accompanied by mounting waves of American nationalism. But will they last when the tides recede? Imperialists and isolationists have joined hands in the past, yet they have also diverged. If a mild, liberal imperialism is the avenue through which the United States will travel towards a more co-operative world order, Canadians ought not discourage it. In both Europe and Asia exact political commitments to maintain peace must be enforced with the instruments of power; the United States, if she is to assist in finishing the job, should not be denied the tools. Is another flight from responsibility, imperial and international, a more welcome American alternative?

But it is on the reverse grounds that concern is felt by some Canadians. The prospect they dislike is that of the major Powers, of whom the United States would be one, assuming too much rather than too little direction over the post-war world. Their tendency is, as a consequence, to make common cause with all the lesser Powers outside the charmed circle. But here again Canada's altered status should be considered. She will be so useful as a Power of middle rank that she cannot be overlooked by others—large or small. As a *Britannic* Power, moreover, she may, through the Commonwealth partnership and whenever she insists, have immediate access to the innermost councils of those on whom the chief burdens rest. The opportunities will be there. It is for Canada to take advantage of them.

Political and Economic

But will she? The problem must be approached from two angles—the political and the economic. In peace as in war perfect equality between Powers is unattainable. It may even be undesirable. What the world lacked between the two wars was a continuous and concerted lead from the Great Powers. Appeasement is the misbegotten offspring not of intervention but of isolation and detachment. In the same manner a rule of equality, like one of unanimity, may be a formula for paralysis and an invitation to chaos. Under their new title the United Nations will revive and improve the League of Nations; without adequate consultation between members, it cannot exist. But the ultimate responsibilities for world order can only be borne by those who have the power to discharge them. Peace breaks down when they fail. When they succeed it prospers.

There are awkward ghosts of which Canada, before she raises her voice, may have to rid herself. The timidities of the 'twenties and 'thirties—have they altogether vanished? Geneva Protocols and Locarno Pacts were not the same, but Canada uniformly rejected them. And if she is to live up to her new stature as a Britannic Power of middle rank, that mentality will have to go. For Canada's right to fuller consultation depends on the extent of commitments undertaken which would warrant such consultation. Quite apart from formal gestures in United Nations procedure towards the idea of equality, the victor Great Powers will require support wherever they can find it. By the degree of international political obligation which she carries, their constant political awareness of Canada is bound to be determined. She cannot be ignored in diplomacy if she is effective.

In a system of peace whose guarantees are assured, policies of social and economic welfare will begin to have their chance. It is to the Great Powers that the initiative in political security belongs. Yet Canada, by virtue of her capacity, will almost be one of them in facilitating the feeding and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia, the rebirth of world trade and the furtherance everywhere of better standards of life. Her new economic strength is, after all, what must govern and color Canada's post-war position in world politics; on it her higher stature as a Britannic Power of middle rank has its permanent base. And if stress is to be laid on her economic rather than her political contribution, that is the realm in which she will make her mark. In the committees that plan the economic destinies of mankind (and the fate on world markets of her own foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods) she must have a place; and the seat she thus occupies should be as near the top as her economic weight dictates. Her power, as this war has shown, is politically greater than she realizes.

Of this Ottawa seems conscious. On post-war matters that transcend domestic reconstruction and are mostly political, Canadians have been content to take their cue from London and Washington. In the governance of Canada the experts who count are economists, and to command the awe of an untutored public they have been enveloped, like doctors and lawyers, in a professional *mystique*. The vogue they enjoy arises, however, not only from the technical function they perform; theirs is the pride and prestige of men who watch and advise in the sphere in which Canadian policy really will be framed. Two world wars have made the political phase of international affairs the supreme national issue. But no member of Parliament is ever elected in Canada, as in Britain, because of competence in that field—and few acquire it later. Nor will international affairs ever get the grave, unremitting scrutiny they deserve in Parliament and by the nation until there is a senior Minister of External Affairs separate from the overloaded office of Prime Minister. Yet it is vital that they should. For as a Britannic Power of middle rank Canada will have a duty in world politics not only to others but to herself.

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Democracy and Prosperity

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE has been a surprising amount of good sensible writing about the problem of the reconstruction of society done by Canadians, and the writers are not all professors. Five volumes falling under this general heading are on my desk. One is by a small group of professors living in, and working for, the Northern Plains of this continent, including a large area of the States adjacent to Canada. Two are monographs by professors. Two are by business men; William R. Yendall explicitly claims that title in virtue of being president of Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd., and I think William H. Moore would claim it in virtue of his printing business in spite of being a farmer and a Member of Parliament with a long list of books to his credit. All five volumes are serious, thoughtful work. Only one of them is entirely satisfactory, and that is in a specialist's field.

Mr. Moore is, as we all know, an earnest opponent of social control of the economic processes, if the word "control" is understood to mean anything more than just enforcing the rules of the game. Such control, he points out in "Underneath It All" (Printers Guild Ltd., Pickering, Ont.), must be exercised by the national authority, and is bound, even with the best of intentions, to lead to the gravest kind of clashes between nations, each of which will seek to "control" and "plan" its economy with a view solely to its own apparent immediate interest.

He ascribes the present troubles largely to what he terms the Agrarian Revolution, namely the application of mechanization to farming. This process has two special characteristics: it can be carried to its full extent only where the farm unit is large in area (to justify the capital), and it heavily diminishes the total of manpower employed in agriculture, because unlike manufacturing industry it cannot increase the total demand for its products. Men can use twice as many automobiles, but they cannot eat twice as much food; indeed the more mechanized their work becomes the less they eat.

Farmers and Defence

The Economic Committee of the League of Nations concluded some years ago that the time was at hand when half the manpower now employed for that purpose in any given country would be able to produce the same total of foodstuffs. In countries like those of the New World, where surplus foodstuffs (produced very cheaply on new land and with high mechanization) could be exported at low prices, and where industrial employment was almost always available for the slowly dispossessed agricultural worker, this caused at first but little trouble; but when it began to threaten ruin to the agriculture of the older countries they began to protect themselves by prohibitive tariffs, partly because in war both agriculturists and agriculture have a high defence value.

Mr. Moore is not optimistic about the future of Canadian wheat exports, and the idea of guaranteeing the Canadian wheat raiser a fixed minimum price for his produce obviously seems to him the wildest lunacy. It probably is exactly that. There is a gleam of hope, however, which Mr. Moore is too gloomy to wish to accent, in the statistic which he offers on I know not what authority, that "the Average Citizen of the World lives on what less than two acres produce, and most people on what less than one acre can produce." If we could raise the standard of living of the population of Asia and other low-consumption areas, by enabling them to produce things which we want in exchange for our own food production, we might do much better.

"The Northern Plains in a World of Change", chiefly by Professors Kraenzel, Watson Thomson (the famous broadcaster of Winnipeg), and Glenn H. Craig, and handled in Canada by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, carries on from there, but with a good deal of special emphasis on the factor which distinguishes this area from other great foodstuff areas, namely its high climatic variability (in temperature and precipitation, and consequently in crop production). Because of this unique characteristic (unique unless the Russians are dealing with something like it their development of Siberia) the process of the adaptation of habits and institutions to territory has been far more difficult here than anywhere else where settlement has taken place in recent times, and its problems are still far from solved.

Wrong Farm System

It does not deal much with world economy, or even national economy, though it does make the important point that if there is to be a reduction in the total wheat output of Canada it should more properly be made in the moist areas, where alternative uses of land are easy, than in the dry area where they are few and difficult. Its main thesis is that the separately-owned 160-acre farm is an economic error, and should be replaced by a different form of land control which is not clearly sketched but seems likely to have some resemblance to the collective farms of Russia. It is however recognized that agriculture as a whole can attain little security while manufacturing industry continues to be subject to the credit cycle of alternate expansion and contraction, and the proposition is laid down that "the responsibility for expanding (credit) must be underwritten by the people as a whole through some organization which represents their common interest."

Mr. Moore, who would probably agree with most of this book's proposal for reorganizing the Plains economy as a regional task, would I fancy recoil before the idea of this conscious intervention of the state in the credit cycle; he has little to say about it, and his view probably is that its importance and the wide range of its "swings" would be greatly diminished if there were less state interference with the "natural" corrective forces in other directions.

Mr. Yendall ("The Common Problem," Ryerson Press, cloth $2, paper $1) is a broadminded employer with a very clear insight into the business process but a somewhat inadequate idea of the extent to which private enterprise, as operated by its man-

Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, lone traitor among Holland's generals. His recent death by shooting will likely bring "drastic reprisals" by the Nazis, say Netherlands news sources. (Seyffardt led the Dutch Nazi Legion.)

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agers and its bankers, has failed to integrate its wage workers permanently and responsibly and consciously into its social structure. He is extremely suspicious of all international controls even of such matters as money. (He does not seem to realize that the gold standard was a device for elbowing the national government out of the control of its own money system, not, it is true, in favor of a supernational government, but at least in favor of a self-operating control which was rather at the mercy of great international financiers.) He is horrified at the idea of the giving up of a portion of the national sovereignty in such matters as access to raw materials, migration of labor, international movement of capital, and so on, and one fears that the Atlantic Charter must be giving him some uneasy moments. He would like a five-year holiday from legislation, by which "no harm would be done. There are plenty of laws to restrain crimes and misdemeanors, and to protect personal and property rights." This is a favorite idea of business men, and some of them would no doubt be willing to abide by the consequences; but long before the end of the five years Parliament would have heard from most of them demanding at least some change in the tariff, in the transportation regulations, in the laws relating to trade unions, compulsory selective service, or marketing methods.

But if Mr. Yendall is pessimistic about the possibilities of doing good by government action, he makes up by being abundantly optimistic about the possibilities of doing good by concerted private action. He proposes to deal with depressions by a voluntary plan by which employers agree to increase their staffs by one per cent every month! It sounds like a modest order, but it conceals (from Mr. Yendall as much as from anybody, I fear) the fact that it implies an agreement *not to lay off* a single employee, at a time when all the indications, of an approaching contraction of the market for products, of an approaching demand for greater liquidity by the creditors, of an approaching period when production costs will be substantially lower than at present, are urging a drastic reduction of operations. What chance is there of such a plan being effectively carried out, until the depression is already near bottom?

Feelings Don't Count

Mr. Yendall's *feelings* are excellent, and I believe they are very widely shared. I believe that very few managers and bankers actually enjoy causing men to be laid off, and tell themselves that that will bring them to their senses and make them willing to work for a lower wage and on tougher conditions. That concept of the "boss class" is a socialist figment. But business is not run by the *feelings* of the *managers*, it is run by very practical considerations of profit and safety—which in the early stages of a depression means curtailment and liquidity. Mr. Yendall realizes, as not all business men do, that "the vast majority (of workers) cannot live without access to machinery, or some kind of capital equipment." He realizes that this suggests the need of "a responsibility to find ways and means to employ all men who are willing to work." But he does not yet see that this responsibility must be *imposed;* it will not be accepted voluntarily *by all,* and it is no use unless it is accepted by all. It must therefore be attached to the right to hire workers; the hirer must by law accept a much greater responsibility than now for continuous employment of the hired, and correlatively the hired must accept much greater responsibility for continuous work at a fixed, or periodically readjusted, wage. There must be a development of a durable common interest between the participants in the industrial process. It may be hard to develop, but it must come.

Professor A. W. Currie of U.B.C. has written "Canadian Economic Development" (Nelson, $2), which is an admirably concise textbook on the history and present workings of the Canadian economy, from fish and furs to frazil ice and freight rates. A brief chapter on the business cycle contains the admirable Canadian epigram: "It is difficult to prime the pump when other countries have a hold on the handle."

Saving Is Imposed

Professor B. S. Keirstead in "Essentials of Price Theory" (Univ. of Toronto Press, $2.75) has done a work of the highest importance in the pure theory of the subject, largely expressed in terms of functional mathematics. But his theorizing leads him to some extremely important conclusions. One of these is that there can be equilibrium at less than full employment, or in other words a large measure of unemployment is not necessarily accidental and the free economy cannot be relied upon to correct it. Another is that saving can no longer be regarded as a voluntary putting aside of income by the recipient; it is largely imposed, "and the real cost of providing new capital is a social cost rather than an individual one." Professor Keirstead is cheeringly hopeful about the prospect of our discovering to how to control these social processes in such a way as to make them operate more directly for the social good of the community. I ask particular attention for this sentence about "any political agency empowered to exercise certain regulations over the economic system" for the attainment of social ends: "Such a body need not function as an irresponsible bureaucracy, for within a democratic society it would receive, as the state does now in determining its taxation and spending policies, the general guidance of a free electorate." That very important piece of wisdom comes from the University of New Brunswick, in the very heart of the Maritime Provinces. It is the most hopeful profession of faith in true democracy that I have heard for a long time.

"Church at St. Fidele, Quebec", by the late Sir Frederick Banting. A memorial exhibition of this famous Canadian's works opened last week at Toronto University's Hart House. →

The House Across the Road

BY ANDREW J. ELLIOTT

The Canadian Army in England is experimenting with a very promising bit of Adult Education. The Y.M.C.A. has put in operation its first unit for the study of international affairs with the co-operation of the Governments-in-Exile. When this work gets going on a larger scale it will enable the Canadian soldier to know a lot more about the world than most of his stay-at-home fellow-Canadians.

ADULT Education is a term that takes an awful beating from thoughtless users. The words conjure up a vision of cramped quarters, bad lighting and general discomfort; of muscle-bound men with furrowed brows, sweating over their ABCs. But Adult Education needn't be all that grim. It can and should be an extremely enjoyable pursuit. The House across the Road is doing a real job of Adult Education, and it has none of the flavor of "toiling upward in the night" about it. On the contrary, it is a bright, hospitable little oasis, if oasis is the right simile, in the midst of a very dull camp.

The building houses a project for a week by week study of the Allied nations. It developed from a hunch that there was a gap somewhere in the program of leisure time activities for soldiers. Barring a few exceptions, the Canadian Army Overseas is made up of young men who enlisted after they had reached the decision that liberty was worth fighting for. More than that, they realized that freedom for Canadians could only be assured in a world where all were free. Having thought through the subject to these conclusions, they volunteered for overseas service. Now, all that is pretty adult reasoning and implies a very high standard of intelligence throughout the army. But, because these young Canadians are not articulate and do not parade their ideals and motives, the proven fact that they are mature thinkers is liable to be overlooked when programs to fill in their leisure time are planned. Entertainment and pastimes are pretty well taken care of with movies, concert parties and equipment for games. Ample facilities are available for men to study almost any subject they wish in their spare time. But mass entertainment plus the opportunity for individual advancement do not fill the bill entirely. That's where the House across the Road comes in. Admittedly it is a small project, but that is because the unit itself is small. A mustard seed is small too. I think there is a parable about it.

Chicken House, Chapel

The House across the Road started out in life as the pavilion in a children's playground. Subsequently it became a chicken house and, still later, a chapel. When the Canadian YMCA took it over for this project it was being used as a storehouse for furniture. The building will seat an audience of about one hundred. It has a platform at one end, raised some six inches above the level of the rest of the floor. It is lighted by about half-a-dozen pressure coal-oil lamps that hiss audibly as they burn. Whenever a lamp grows dim, volunteers from the audience pump the pressure up, doing it as quietly as possible in order not to disturb the speaker. Heating is provided by a temperamental stove that is liable at any time, with no warning, to emit clouds of choking black smoke.

A china cabinet, with a Canadian flag above it, stands at one end of the hall. It is filled with examples of handicrafts. On the platform at the other end there is a piano. There are two tables against one wall. One holds a gramophone and records. The other holds books and pamphlets. The rest of the space is taken up by one hundred folding chairs. The walls are pretty well covered with enlarged photographs mounted on cardboard, and behind the speaker's table, at the back of the little platform, there hangs the flag of the country that is being studied that week. There are two large wine-colored rugs of cocoa matting on the floor, and wine-colored curtains at the windows. The curtains are made of old burlap bags, ripped up and dyed. The total effect is pretty good.

The project was planned to run for five weeks before Christmas and, if successful, to be continued after the New Year. The Greek, Chinese, Polish, Russian and Norwegian Embassies or Governments-in-Exile were approached and the scheme was outlined to them. They were asked if they would be interested in loaning photographs, examples of handicrafts and whatever literature and pamphlets they had available, to provide a background for a week's study of their country; to provide a speaker to open the week's study, a movie on some phase of the nation's life, a musician or speaker on the art and culture of their country, and a discussion leader to wind up the week's program. They were also asked to prepare lists of national books—history, art, economics, travel, biography, literature—so that an arrangement might be made with Harrod's to supply a loan library of fifty volumes from these lists. Half the books were to be returned to Harrod's and replaced each fortnight. In this way, a cross section of the literature of any one country would be available for a short time before and after the week devoted to its study.

Every country was warned that, because it was a small camp, and also because this was a purely voluntary leisure time activity, their speakers and artists could not hope for large audiences, but the warning did not dismay them. They not only approved of the plan. They showed their interest in it by making suggestions that improved it. The Greeks advised having the flag of the nation under discussion hanging at the front of the hall each week. The Norwegians suggested getting gramophone records of the popular songs of each country. Somebody else suggested using lantern slides along with the lecture on national culture. Co-operation with the project came from other and unexpected sources. Lady Cripps, through her United Aid to China Fund, loaned a collection of examples of Chinese handicrafts. Countess Alice Tyszkiewicz sent a collection of colored prints of the peasant costumes of various Polish districts and the words and music of twenty folk songs. E.N.S.A. loaned a large number of gramophone records of classical music by such composers as Chopin, Grieg, Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky and others.

Explaining Themselves

The nations which were approached made it quite plain that, far from doing us a favor, they were grateful for this opportunity to meet any groups, large or small, and explain about themselves to Canadians. They know, because they have learned the hard way, that it is the character of its people, not the wealth of its natural resources, that makes a country great. And they think that we are great. They not only admire and respect us, with no tinge of envy for our mines and forests in their feelings; they like us. And they want us to like them. We belong. Today the Allied Nations are linked together by bonds of frank and sincere friendship the like of which the world has never seen before. And Canada is welcomed, not as a child among the nations, but as an adult member in that brotherhood.

With such interested and willing backing, the project has run smoothly through its first five weeks. Every Sunday, the photographs, flag, handicrafts, gramophone records, films and literature covering the preceding week are packed and returned. They are then replaced on the walls, tables and in the showcase by the materials illustrative of the week to follow. The speaker who opens the week came down by train each Monday, gave a brief talk and then answered questions until the meeting had to be broken up in order that he might catch the last train back. Every Wednesday a film was shown, with power provided by a mobile generator borrowed from a neighboring unit. A musician or speaker on the cultural life of his country would be sent on Friday. And on Saturday a discussion leader would wind up the week's program and answer the hail of questions that were fired at him.

No Trivial Questions

The questions were very illuminating. Although the men enquired about every phase of each nation's life, in all the five weeks of the project not one trivial or stupid question was asked. The things they wanted to know most about were pre-war living conditions, wages, social legislation and plans for postwar reconstruction. It was quite obvious why they were asking these questions. They were taking advantage of a golden opportunity to gain a basis for evaluating the same things at home.

The standard of speakers was excellent. They were mostly young men holding responsible positions in the Governments-in-Exile. Many of them had arrived in England after harrowing experiences. They were not loquacious about their personal adventures, however. But they understood their audiences, they knew what they were talking about, and they gave full and frank answers to every question. On the average, the speakers drew a crowd of forty-eight in audiences that ranged from a low of seven to a high of seventy-one. The most enjoyable talk was the one on Greek culture given by Dr. Helle Lambrides. She illustrated her short speech with lantern slides. When it was finished she sat down, lit a cigarette and, because of her charming personality, the hall became a drawingroom in which she led not a discussion, but a conversation with her audience. The highlight of the whole series was the night that the baritone Waldemar Johnsen, accompanied by Ivor Benum, sang Norwegian folk songs in Norwegian to an enthusiastically appreciative audience of two hundred. Two hundred isn't a very large audience for such an artist, it's true. But I wonder if two-thirds of the total population of Toronto will turn out on a rainy night to hear him when he sings there in concert after the New Year.

On the nights when there were no speakers or movies, the House across the Road was open from 5.30 until 9 o'clock every evening so that soldiers could drop in, read the pamphlets, borrow them or the books, play the gramophone, look at the pictures and exhibits and sit around the stove and talk. Some nights there would be crowds. Other nights there would be only two or three. But over the whole period, an average of fifteen men a night dropped in. The soldiers who have visited the House across the Road and utilized its facilities have absorbed the kind of Adult Education that Canadians badly need. They know now that Lancashire mill hands cannot command a living wage if cotton can be spun by coolie labor in Canton. That restaurant keepers are not all that modern Greece has contributed to the world. They know that Poles named Chopin and Zoffany, Curie and Koskiusko have done something more for humanity than labor in the mines and on the highways. They have some idea about the co-operative movement that little Norway with her 3,000,000 population has built up, and about Ibsen, Undset, Grieg and Amundsen. They know (because they came in crowds to satisfy their curiosity on this point) that Russia is not the bogey-man of Western civilization.

It is impossible to estimate the total value of this project. All the things these men have learned will be discussed and argued over by little groups sitting around stoves in Nisson huts this winter. They have had a glimpse of rich cultures and noble histories, and they realize how much Greek, Russian, Polish, Norwegian and Chinese immigrants can contribute to the future development of Canada.

Driving it home to the enemy: above, Royal Marines, good soldiers, too, when occasion requires, demonstrate the final step in bayonet fighting.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Wartime Optimism: The Jones's Enchanted Castle

("Behold, a cheerful heart can deny adversity and cast out fear."—St. Paul, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Field Marshal Goebbels.)

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

. . . . So when the cheque was made out, the other boys at the club said it was up to me to take it round to Jones. "Other boys" sounds funny, doesn't it? But you can't exactly write "other old men." You see, I'd known Jones about the longest, indeed ever since he and I were at school at the old Upper Canada on King St. Some of them had only known him about twenty years. So they said I'd have to take the cheque and give it either to Jones or to Bess.

I went round right away that same evening. It wasn't yet late.

JONES lives in an enchanted castle, but you wouldn't know it was enchanted if you didn't know Jones and the strange light that burns in him. You'd think the house just one of those old left-behind houses, that stand in the old, left-behind streets of Toronto, with ragged palings and half withered trees.

When I reached it in the half darkness, there were Jones and Bess at the paling's gate, evidently just coming home. "Come on in," said Jones, cheerily; who wouldn't be proud to say Come on in to a house like that. . .

Inside, it was the biggest, darkest, gloomiest house you ever saw—with no lights in it, till Jones took us up to the big "study" on the first floor and lit a lamp. He's burning coal oil this winter; it's a softer light, it appears, less trying to the eyes. And now that there are no maids in the house you need so few lights that Jones has cut the electricity clean out,—he has, or some one has, anyway.

The "study" is just one of the rooms with enchanted names like that; beside it is "father's library" with more dust and fewer books than any I ever saw. And upstairs there is "mother's bedroom" and "Aunt Annie's room," though they're both dead these thirty years. Similarly on the ground floor there is still the "butler's pantry," with fifty niches for fifty bottles that are not there, nor any butler since the time when "father" gave a dinner to the prime minister, while Jones and I were still at Upper Canada. Jones said the prime minister shook hands with him and said some Latin. So!—a house like that,—eh what? With beautiful palings and lovely trees and a butler and a prime minister, and a library full of law books, who wouldn't be proud of it? No wonder it was enchanted. So it is for Bess, too,—or at least, because of Jones and the others.

AS A matter of fact the old room looked pretty cheery and comfortable when Jones got a good fire going in the grate. It seems he's burning some of the old law books from the cupboard under the library shelves. They're better than soft coal, it seems, less dust and steadier heat. No coal has come to the house, in fact, since it stopped coming. The books are not the ones father valued. He's just burning the Appendix to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. Father always meant to burn those anyway and Jones only kept them because he was sure they must be darned good reading if a feller ever got down to them. It seems that he never got down to them,—or round to them,—I forget which way you get at Journals. Anyway they burn well. Jones is still only at the year 1857 and they go clear to Confederation,—How's that, eh? That'll last clean to April. And anyway "grandfather" got them all for nothing. Did Jones ever tell you (oh, yes, he must have) how his grandfather moved the second reading of the Pickerel Fisheries Bill and what Sir John A. said?

. . . . Anyway it was pretty comfortable in front of the fire and when Jones said, "I'm sorry I haven't a drop of—," why, there! I had a whole flask of it that one of the boys had shoved into my pocket at the club for Jones . . . as to soda . . . it transpired at once that in "father's" time no one drank it; they said it spoiled good liquor . . . Well, here's luck, eh?

* * *

So, to begin talk, I asked Jones where they had been.

"Over at the University at a lecture," said Jones. "Wonderful stuff! Why weren't you there?"

"I didn't know there was one. Many people there?"

"Oh yes," he said, "quite a good crowd. It's queer, you know, people don't seem to know about all these lectures over at the college . . . wonderful stuff, too . . . and free, mind you, nothing to pay to hear lectures that are mighty well worth it, and more. What was that one about that we were at last week, Bess?"

"Palaeontology," Bess said, looking up from her knitting in the lamplight,—like that, just "palaeontology." Bess never wastes words. She lets Jones talk.

"OH YES, palaeontology; it means the science of fish; he showed one in a rock. And, do you know, there were only eleven people there, counting Bess; she wasn't exactly *there*, but she came right to the door and then, while I was in, she went over to Mrs. McGinnis's,—the professor's wife. It's like that over there; it's funny; often quite a good crowd almost up to the door, and then a lot break away."

"And what about tonight?" I asked.

"Oh tonight was fine, let me see,—counting Bess,—she was at the Peterson's,—there were twenty-six. Of course it was a subject that would draw, it was on Taxation, the Shifting of Taxation. It was wonderful stuff, a marvellous lecturer,—"

"A good delivery?" I asked.

"Fine," Jones said, "except his voice,—but what I mean is, it was clear over my head, great stuff,—in fact I couldn't follow it at all, except some stuff he put on the blackboard. He took a tax and turned it into a line, a curve,—and you could watch it get closer and closer to a line and yet never touch it." . . .

"Is that what shifted the tax?"

"I didn't quite catch on to the shifting," Jones said. "It seems, or at least the professor said, that all taxes keep shifting on to the consumer,—they heap right up on him till he gets a marginal,—now, what did he call it?—oh, yes, a marginal satisfaction, and stops consuming altogether. . . Wait till I get some more water." . . .

Jones took the jug and started off down stairs with it, stumbling and half stubbing his toe on the worn carpet as he moved off. Everything is worn and everything is wearing out in the Jones's enchanted castle. You see, as Jones says, why bother to put things in shape in the house till the two boys come home. While they're over there, things can stay as they are. Especially as Jones has got the time of their return worked out with great certainty. Eddie, being in the Air, one month after war ends,—they'll come first,—and John, who is in the artillery, say, a month later. That will give at least a month to have the whole place done over.

SO WHILE Jones was down stairs I asked, "Are the taxes paid, Bessie?"

She shook her head.

"Any coal?"

"Another week, anyway."

* * *

"There!" said Jones, "fill it up, and let me stir that fire and get another appendix. Here we are, 1859, Vol. I."

I though that the subject of taxes might give me a start towards the cheque.

"Talking of taxes," I said with an attempt at jocularity, "I suppose you're like the rest of us, right up against it?"

"Oh, no," Jones said. "I'm fine! Right up to date. You see on this house, I've always paid, if you understand, just once a year, that is last year for the year before and pay it the next year; this year, I've slipped back a year, but that's only three. I had a notice about it, but all very nice, you know, just something formal about selling the house, etc. But all very nice."

"And the income tax?"

"Ah, that's different, I was getting short there, quite a bit, in fact well, several years, but this new Ruml plan will clean all that up. Did I tell you?" Jones continued, "I've sent in a plan myself to Ottawa suggesting methods of throwing back taxes forward . . . in fact that is what I wanted this shifting stuff for. . ."

"What have they done about it?" I inquired.

"Fine," Jones said. "Answered straight back, no delay. . . Referred to File XXOO46 in case I wanted to write further . . . think of the trouble they take, assigning me a personal number like that. And more than that,—it seems that the department are going to give my plan every consideration; they said so; they shouldn't really do so much as that. However, if it goes through, it shifts my income tax clear away even without the new Ruml plan; so between the two, I'm in easy street."

"How about your own personal finance," I said, still feeling for an opening.

"Don't owe a cent. . ."

"I thought you had a mortgage?" I said.

"Oh yes," he answered, "there's the mortgage. You see a house like this, as they all told me, carries a fine mortgage,—they say, nearly as much as the place is worth. But I never count the mortgage as it is a fixed item. I meant that we have no debts."

"WE OWE the *bills*. . ." Bess said, still knitting.

"Ah, the bills," Jones answered. "I don't mean *bills*. I was talking of *debts*. The bills—"

"The grocer,—" said Bess,—"two years."

"You'd hardly count the grocer's account as a bill," said Jones. "Of course I am not counting things like the grocer and the coal and that; and I must say they've all been awfully decent about it. Why, the coal man the other day, the head man, came right up himself to ask if there was anything I could suggest, and when I said I couldn't he said he couldn't. . . Then of course some of these bills are not new ones at all,—they're old bills."

"The doctor's account," said Bess, "goes back to when the boys were at school."

"Exactly," said Jones. "You'd hardly count that, especially with the doctor an old friend. . . Just now, of course, things are a little muddled, I'm really just waiting till, well, till the boys are back. Everything will all come right then; won't it, Bess?"

"Everything," Bess said, and went on knitting.

"As a matter of fact," Jones continued, "I got or rather Bess did, a most comfortable little windfall a month ago,—money paid out of the remains of her mother's estate,—you'd forgotten all about it, eh, Bess? . . . But perhaps, you heard of it?"

"No," I answered. Nor had I, or not since I gave the cheque to Bess at the back door a month ago.

ON A pretext of Jones's foot, I let Bess show me out. Down below at the door, I gave her the cheque.

"This," I said, "is from the estate."

She may even have believed me; after all, enchantment is enchantment.

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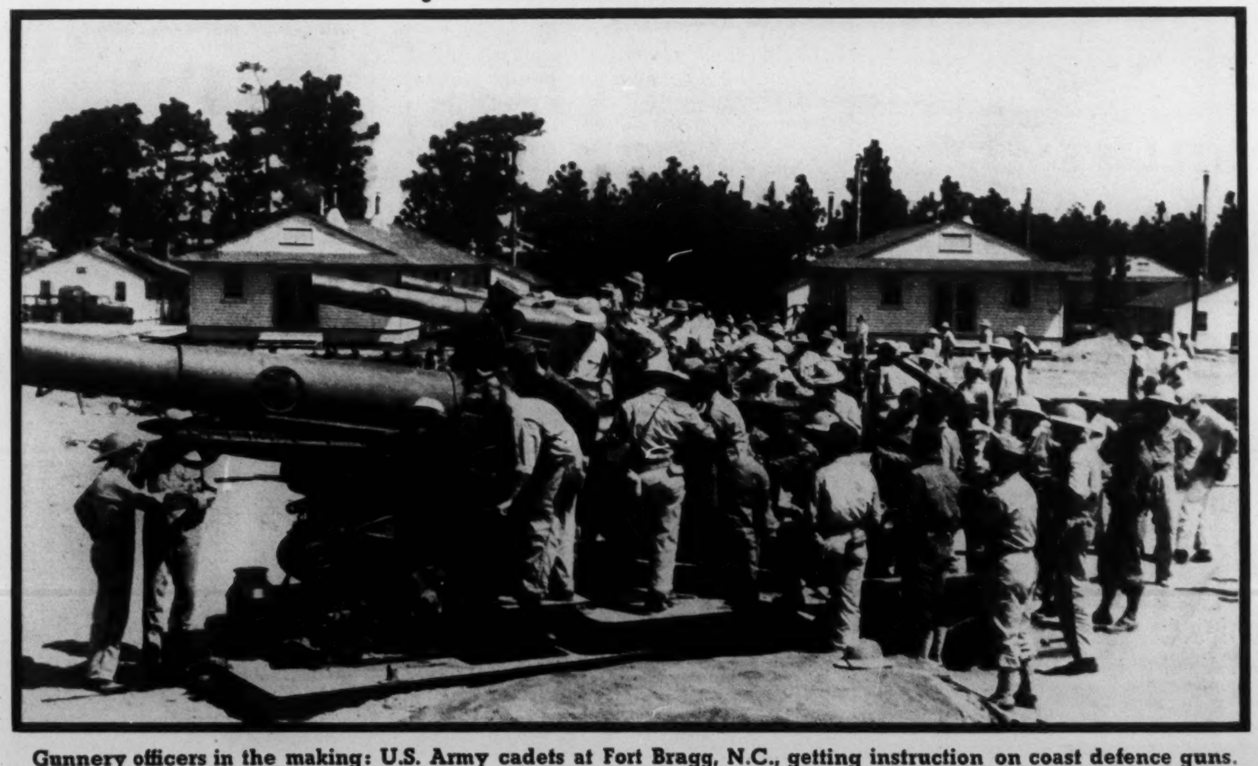

Gunnery officers in the making: U.S. Army cadets at Fort Bragg, N.C., getting instruction on coast defence guns.

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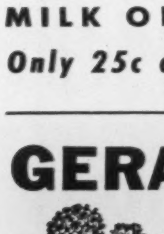

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

WEEK IN RADIO

Let's Be Grateful for a Good Clown

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

INTO a press conference of 45 assorted Toronto newspaper, radio and publicity men walked the well-groomed, solemn-faced comedian, Jack Benny. He said he was tired. That railroad bed from Ottawa to Toronto wasn't any spring mattress. Mary Livingstone, his wife, hadn't slept a wink.

His hair was quite gray, but he wore no toupee. There were horn-rimmed glasses in his vest pocket. His voice was low, and slow, and serious. He did most of the talking, scarcely stopping so that questions might be asked. We tried to be witty, but he didn't laugh once. We anxiously waited for gags that didn't come. This business of being a radio comedian is really serious.

Nothing he said would have made a newspaper headline. That feud with Fred Allen — well, everybody knows that's just a stunt to get people talking. "Are you really as stingy as they make out?" he was asked, and he explained in tones of solemnity that the stingy character created on the radio costs him a lot of money because he doesn't dare tip anyone less than fifty cents.

NEWSMEN pricked up their ears when they heard Benny say that he never listens to the radio . . . well, hardly ever. He admitted that he had heard Fred Allen now and then, and sometimes he listens to "Information Please," but he wouldn't go on that program for a million dollars, he said. "What's the use of telling the world that you don't know nothing?" was how he put it.

But Jack Benny does know something. He's a great showman. His timing is perfect. The radio show you heard from Margaret Eaton Hall in Toronto that Sunday night was under Benny's personal direction. Without Benny the show would have flopped badly. Servicemen and women who saw the show were delighted with his clowning. Rochester won a bigger hand than Benny, for some reason, and Dennis Day walked right into the hearts of the girls in uniform. Don Wilson, healthy-looking and big, was just like he sounds on the air. So was Schlepperman (Sam Hearn) who did a turn after the broadcast.

Fourteen thousand servicemen in Montreal cheered and whistled when Benny appeared at the Forum show. It was the same in Ottawa, at Camp Borden and Manning Pool. My hat is off to Jack Benny. Mr. Generous-heart, I call him. He is Public Morale Builder No. 1. Canada should be grateful for a clown who can make people laugh in times like these.

ONE thing about the new general manager of the CBC—there is no mistaking where he stands. He will probably win more enemies than friends by his forthrightness, but those who admire honesty and frankness will like this genial Scot. Dr. James S. Thomson.

When he talked to the Canadian Association of Broadcasters at their annual meeting in Toronto last week he said in no uncertain words that the owners of private radio stations should "join a conspiracy of all the forces that are directing public opinion to secure that there should be some kind of intelligent appreciation of the great issues that confront us in modern civilization."

Dr. Thomson told the private broadcasting people that there was more to this life than making money. Indeed, he preached quite a sermon. He said it wouldn't be a bad idea if, when private station owners applied for a license to run a station, each one of them were asked to outline his own views about such things as democracy, morals and the purposes of life in general.

The general manager of the CBC admitted that political and economic issues are a dangerous field for radio, but "speaking for the CBC, we do not propose to sell out radio to any political party." The delegates applauded this, somewhat in lukewarm fashion, I thought.

Earlier in the week Dr. Thomson announced that provincial party leaders would be given an opportunity to express their views on the CBC network, a statement which met with general favor throughout the country.

Dr. Thomson also promised to crack down on those offensive commercial announcements on the air. Here's what he said: "All advertising matter and commercial announcements shall be of such a character that they can be freely introduced into a mixed company of adults and children as a subject of ordinary conversation."

Here the general manager has a real task on his hands. For several days following his pronouncement we listened to announcements on the air that were not only offensive and embarrassing, but lacked good taste and hadn't even the merit of good selling technique.

This year of grace is going to be an interesting year in radio, with Dr. Thomson general manager of the CBC. Toronto's *Globe and Mail* has already challenged Dr. Thomson to carry out some of his "freedom of expression" promises by discussing the manpower problem as it affects the conscription issue. We have a feeling Dr. Thomson will accept the challenge and do something about that very thing.

YOU should know about these programs and artists: "Information, Please" is now heard Monday nights instead of Fridays, with a new sponsor. . . Mart Kenney and his Western Gentlemen are visiting all training camps and war industries for Coca Cola and the war effort. . . This Sunday (Feb. 28) John Barbirolli will conduct the New York Philharmonic in a program including Brahms' Second Symphony. . . One of the nicest Sunday programs is by Andre Kostelanetz and Albert Spalding. . . The Best Tunes of All have moved to Carnegie Hall, every Friday, by the old sponsors of "Information, Please" . . . one of the wonderful things about these days is to know that Toscanini takes his orchestra out to training camps so that servicemen can enjoy something more than tap-dancers and crooners. . . John Gunther and John Vandercook have joined forces in a new type news series, heard over the Blue network, Sundays at 4 EDT. . . Walter Winchell is having radio trouble, with Congressmen pressing for an anti-criticism law. . . The CBC's new series on post-war problems will open in Winnipeg, with Dr. J. W. Dafoe the main speaker; Watson Thomson is scheduled for the second broadcast. . . Arthur L. Phelps has launched a series of six talks on the CBC, heard Wednesdays at 7.45 p.m. EDT. . . The announcers at CBL, in Toronto, have launched a new series of broadcasts of their own creation. . . . John B. Kennedy, news analyst, is now heard twice weekly over CBS, Tues. and Thurs. 6.30 p.m. EDT. . . . That new series "Transatlantic Call" is worth hearing, Sundays at noon. . .

THERE have been several interesting reactions to the discussion in this space on radio criticism. John Coulter, who is heard Tuesday nights over the CBC, talking about books and plays and poetry, has introduced a new note into his broadcasts,—that of constructive criticism of radio broadcasts. The other night, in very plain terms, Mr. Coulter said what he thought about some of the dramatic shows of the CBC which are described as propaganda plays. We agree with Mr. Coulter, in the main. This review of radio shows on its own medium is a healthy thing. The CBC is to be congratulated for allowing Mr. Coulter to talk as he does.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Fifty Million Books Into Pulp

BY P. O'D.

BOOKISH people in this country must have heard with rather mixed feelings of the mark which the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Supply has set itself—nothing less than 50,000,000 volumes for the pulp-boilers! And the authorities say that the figure is almost certain to be exceeded.

When the Nazis made their big attack on the area around St. Paul's, where so many of the publishers had their warehouses, they are said to have destroyed some 5,000,000 books. Now from the highest patriotic motives we propose to destroy just ten times as many. And, so far as the readability of a book is concerned, there is very little difference between boiling and burning—whatever advantages boiling may have in other respects.

It is hard to believe that among 50,000,000 books there won't be a good many volumes that had much better be kept and read than turned into pulp. But the authorities claim to be taking precautions. Committees have been appointed in the larger areas to go through the salvage heaps and pick out the volumes that deserve a reprieve.

Good luck to them and good hunting! It sounds a grim sort of job, but enlivened, let us hope, by happy discoveries—even the occasional rare first-edition, which the scrutineer will be tempted to slip into his pocket and say nothing about. Collectors have no consciences.

On the other hand, there is a good deal to be said for this sort of general clearance. Even the most modest book-shelves have a way of getting heaped up with accumulations of all sorts — most of them worthless. Having bought them, or been presented with them, we go on keeping the things, though we are sick of the sight of them.

Now we are given an admirable excuse for throwing them out. The old bookcase will look all the neater and more attractive for their absence. Then we can dash out and buy a lot of nice new war-books—which will probably make us a good deal sicker than the other lot in a few years' time.

Think of all the books written during the last war! But, no, don't think of them. If you have any left, just bundle them up for the salvage man. It seems only right that the books of one war should be the cannon-fodder of the next.

Films for Posterity

People in this country have been a good deal slower than Americans —or Russians or Germans or French people, for that matter—to take films seriously as works of art or as a record of the life of the time. In fact, the attitude of the average Englishman or woman to the "flicks", as they call them, is still to regard them merely as a means of killing the odd hour or two more or less painlessly.

There have, however, always been a certain number of people in this country who take their films very seriously indeed; and the number is steadily growing—as I suppose it is almost everywhere. These are the people who founded the London Film Society some years ago, and who have been responsible, whether directly or indirectly, for the establishment of the more official British Film Institute, with its very important offshoot, the National Film Library.

In its ninth annual report, which was issued the other day, the British Film Institute states that its collection of films has been very largely increased during the year, and that the available storage space has been doubled. During the year, either by gift or by purchase, the National Film Library acquired nearly 300 films totalling over 500,000 feet.

This is good news, presuming that the films are the sort of films worth preserving. Many of them undoubtedly are — films of historical and artistic importance, and some of them now almost impossible to obtain. The others, if there are any others, can easily be weeded out in the course of time.

Chief among the new acquisitions of the National Film Library are 123 films from the collection of the London Film Society, mostly Continental films recognized by critics as classics of the screen. Among them are eleven silhouette films by Lotte Reiniger, said to be the largest collection of her work in existence. These films, however, are only entrusted to the Library, and are to be returned to the Film Society sometime after the war. But it doesn't seem to matter who keeps them, so long as they are kept.

From a historical point of view—the view of the future historian, that is—perhaps the most valuable part of the Film Library's work is the preservation of such parts of the news-reels of the day as may seem sufficiently important. Some day these should constitute a most valuable record.

In this connection, a recent windfall of the Library was a collection of some twenty news-reels of the period 1914-1916, which were purchased from a lady up in Dundee. Very nice indeed for the Library, but what an odd sort of thing for a lady up in Dundee to have kept! Twenty old news-reels! Just thought they would come in handy some day, I suppose. Well, they have.

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—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

Look up, Mr. Farmer!

LOOK UP, Mr. Farmer. There they go, on their way—to blast a hole in the ocean where a submarine lurks or maybe to fix a Messerschmidt so it can't get home. Whatever their mission, you've a big hand in it. From the grain you planted and then prayed and perspired over came that all-important agent of war—high-proof alcohol. And from that alcohol came the rubber for the tires, the explosives in the bomb racks, the plastic for the shatterproof windshields. You couldn't point to a square foot of those planes that isn't somehow dependent on high-proof alcohol.

When you bend to your plough again, Mr. Farmer, and the furrow starts rolling over, you're helping to bury as vicious an enemy as mankind ever had. For your fields are the starting point for tons of smokeless powder and rubber and other vital supplies which are going to our army, navy and air force all over the world. And you are a prime source of pharmaceuticals which help guard the health of our fighting men and speed their recovery from battle wounds.

It takes an almost countless number of things to win a war, and a great many of them, Mr. Farmer, begin with your grain. You grow it and we'll make it into high-proof alcohol. Together, we'll finish the job Hitler and Co. will wish they hadn't started!

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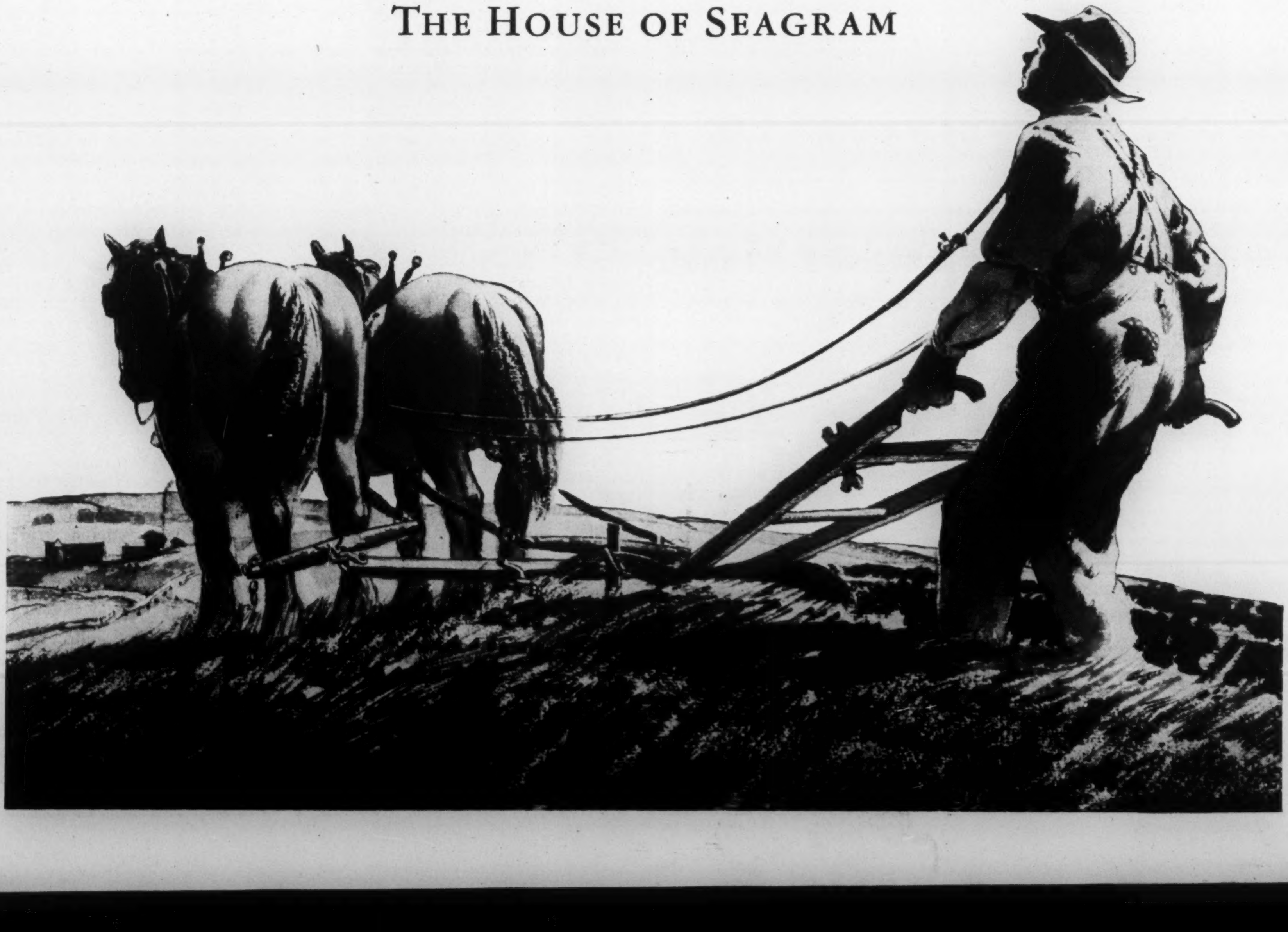
THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM



ART AND ARTISTS

Artistic Motives -- Hidden and Revealed

BY R. S. LAMBERT

TWO weeks ago I referred in these columns to the Australian artist, Margaret Preston, whose work is inspired by native aboriginal art. It so happens that the Toronto Art Gallery houses at the same time the work of a Canadian painter, which is largely an interpretation of the primitive culture of the Indians of Northern British Columbia. This is more than a coincidence. Certain modern artists, including women, find stimulus in the symbols of primitive magic; and the resulting style of their art is surrealist.

Miss Emily Carr would no doubt repudiate the label; yet who can stand in the centre of a roomful of her totem-pole paintings, and look around at this assembly of grim-visaged — nay, grotesque — figures without being reminded of the aesthetic underworld of Max Ernst, Salvador Dali, and other painters of the subconscious?

For many years past Miss Carr, voyaging by boat or canoe, has explored the remoter parts of our West Coast, with the single-minded purpose of recording with her brush the vanishing relics of Indian totem-poles and villages. These pictures, whose value is both anthropological and artistic, have been lodged in Toronto for safe-keeping during the war; and so we can see them—not as she painted them, in ones and twos, year by year, but all together—the secret language of a people, once lords of our land.

THE fierceness of the pictures abates when you take Miss Carr's book, "Klee Wyck," sit down on a bench in the Gallery, and use it as interpreter. After all, she reminds us, these totem-poles were to the Indians merely a kind of language. The Indian "wanted some way to show people things that were in his mind; things about the creatures and about himself, in relation to each other. He cut forms to satisfy the thoughts that birds and animals and fish suggested to him, and to these he added something of himself." Each clan had a creature for its crest; individuals too had their private crests. A man's totem-pole would tell you not only what he was, whom he might marry or not, but also what sort of a man he wanted to be. Freud would have found in totem-poles a phallic symbolism, revealing the obsession of primitive peoples with generative energy. The symbolism is ugly; yet into these nightmarish figures Miss Carr, by her art, breathes a strange beauty. They speak for her the lovely language of nature-myths. She invests with romance even the stark silhouetted figures in *Blunden Harbor*, that stand like petrified divers at the water's edge, with their grim umpire signalling from the background, as if in incantation over the dark sea and the jagged mountain beyond. Another of Miss Carr's studies immortalizes D'Sonoqua, the "Wild Woman of the Woods," whom the Indians accuse of stealing away stray children. In *"Klee Wyck,"* the "Wild Woman" is sketched as merely quaint and pathetic; but in this picture she emerges as a menacing demon, rising suddenly like Pan out of an undergrowth of nettles, to lift her clutching arms above her eagle-breasted red-cedar body, and stare hungrily out into the wilderness in search of prey. The book, and the picture, between them tell the two sides of Miss Carr's art, rational anthropology and surrealistic dream.

THE clue is confirmed in the two rooms that house the rest of her pictures. Miss Carr has painted the forests of her native Province as no-one else has painted them. She has painted qualities rather than things. To quote from "The Book of Small:" "The silence of our Western forests was so profound that our ears could scarcely comprehend it. If you spoke, your voice came back to you as your face is thrown back to you in a mirror. It seemed as if the forest was so full of silence that there was no room for sounds." This intense silence is successfully conveyed by Miss Carr's brush. The effect is obtained partly by her severe and heavy line, partly by her use of a limited range of primary colors, partly by her strong sense of rhythm. Her trees, indeed, are like stalactite columns or gigantic mushrooms, enfolding a narrow sunless track set in a solitude undisturbed by human or animal form. There is a womblike quality about these forests, as if they protected some hidden seed of life. You cannot see the life; but you can sense the movement there—a vortex, as if wind from the treetops were being sucked down below and sent eddying around the silent interior.

In the third and most recent group of Miss Carr's paintings, there is escape from this occlusion. The artist seems to have passed through her "dark forest," and emerged into the open under the skies. In these pictures the trees become merely the foreground, while the clouds and open spaces form the main subject. The vortex that was imprisoned in the forest has gained freedom, and you can see it dissipating itself in dancelike rhythms across windswept, sunlit skies. It would be hard indeed to find paintings of such originality, such psychological interest and such mystical quality anywhere else in Canada.

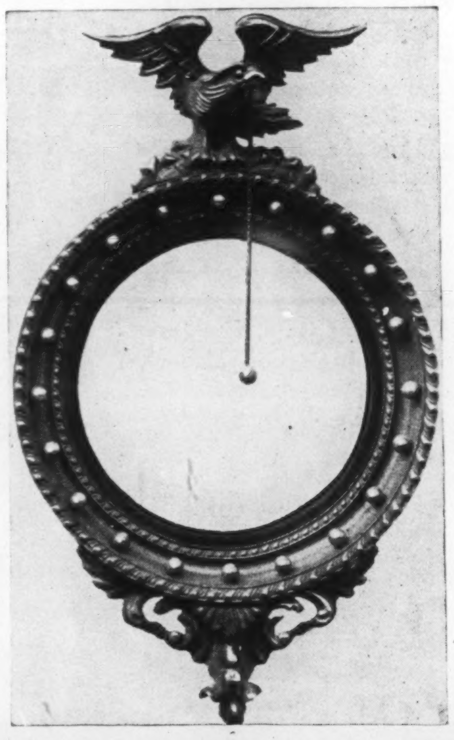
"Above the Gravel Pit" is a striking example of the way in which Emily Carr blends light, air and soil into movement. (Toronto Art Gallery.)

A. Y. Jackson, Lawren Harris and Sir Frederick Banting, sketched by Arthur Lismer. The sketch is in the Banting Show now at Hart House.

ANOTHER but different psychological study is opened up by the exhibition of the late Sir Frederick Banting's paintings at Hart House Art Gallery. Usually scientists have more affinity with music than with the visual arts; but Banting was an exception. His friend Mr. A. Y. Jackson, in his newly published essay on "Banting as an Artist" (Ryerson, 1943), gives a revealing account of the latter's approach to what afterwards became his principal hobby. "The Group of Seven were a disturbing element at the time (about 1920). A big Lake Superior canvas by Lawren Harris upset Banting so much that he went to the art gallery six times to see it. It made him angry. Then he tried to analyze his own feelings. Why should some paint on a canvas so disturb him? So he came round to the studio to see Harris, and hear his reasons for painting the picture. He was willing to believe that artists did research work too. He began to see a kinship between scientists and artists." Banting was at the opposite end of the artistic pole from Emily Carr, who was also stimulated by Lawren Harris. His approach to art was pragmatic. He wanted to prove to himself that he could master a second skill; he enjoyed the "research" in the open air, away from the laboratory; and painting the Canadian landscape appealed to his sense of pride in his country.

The large number of his sketches and paintings—200 or more—that have been brought together and catalogued by the labors of Mr. Gilley and his Committee prove how seriously Banting took his art. This exhibition shows him gradually evolving a technique of his own; his composition grows stronger, his coloring more vigorous as time goes on. Mr. A. Y. Jackson, whom he accompanied on many trips to the North, exercised a powerful influence on his style, but without affecting his individuality as an artist. Banting liked painting the handiwork of man—churches, houses, villages, farms—against a background of natural scenery; mountains and skies interested him less. But a trip to the Arctic in 1927 stimulated him so much that he told his companions that he looked forward to retiring at fifty, leaving scientific research to younger men and turning wholly to art. Later came a visit to Great Slave Lake, after which his painting seemed to mature. From an amateur he had developed into a vigorous painter, learning, as Jackson tells us, "to simplify and to keep his colors fresh." The best of his landscapes were those he painted latest, at St. Tite des Caps in Quebec, and in Spain during the Civil War. Banting, needless to say, was not interested in any theory or philosophy of art. He enjoyed the "environment" of painting, the freedom from responsibility, the adventure of travelling in the wilds, and the hard work associated with outdoor sketching.

SINCE figure study is comparatively neglected in Canadian art, the little Studio Group at 47 Hayden St. is to be congratulated on its concentration on this aspect of painting. The Group is now holding a series of small one-man shows, of which Isobelle Reid's is the first. Two of her pictures—of a trio of refugees in a village square, and of a pair of chess-players—show a promising sense of arrangement, both of form and color. She is on the way towards working out a personal style of some significance.



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Novelties of Healing

MIRACLES OF MILITARY MEDICINE, by Albert Q. Maisel. (Collins, $3.50.)

BLOOD-TRANSFUSION according to type was quackery until 1900. Between 1900 and 1914 it had become standardized practice for the prevention of shock after haemorrhage. But the technique took time and in the first Great War many wounded men died before they could receive the treatment. Then through the research of a Russian, Dr. Yudin of Moscow, a way of preserving blood against an emergency was perfected. By 1935 the best hospitals had bloodbanks where each of the four types stood ready for instant use.

In the Spanish civil war blood-transfusions were made even in the front line with uncommon success. The next step came with the use of the "plasma"; that is to say, the protein fluid of the blood, which floats the red and white cells. A wound, or a burn, drains away the plasma so that the blood thickens until circulation is prevented and the patient dies; plasma restores liquidity.

The use of this practice on a large scale, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor was amazingly successful. Hundreds of men recovered who, without plasma, would surely have died. And now, plasma is dried to a powder, packed with a tiny flask of distilled water, and is available to the wounded the moment they are brought to the clearing-station.

That summarizes the first section of this most interesting book. Other sections deal with the rigid-cast treatment of compound fractures, which smells to heaven but cures the patient, with burn-treatment, with plastic surgery, with the defeat of tetanus and other former battle-plagues, with the newest practice of brain and chest surgery, with the five "sulpha" drugs. In all these advances Russian genius marches abreast with the miracle-makers of Great Britain and the United States.

The book is written for general reading, using technical terms sparingly and following each line of research and practice in a clear, well-ordered and easy narrative. Few novels are as fascinating.

Literature of South America

THE EPIC OF LATIN-AMERICAN LITERATURE, by Arturo Torres-Rioseco. (Oxford, $3.75.)

THE good neighbor policy of the present American Administration has created a lively interest in the lands and ideas of South America and a flood of books has been the consequence. Here is the first attempt to interpret to the readers of English the literary trends of Spanish and Portuguese literature dealing with life on the southern Continent with its twenty countries, each individualistic, but all similarly influenced.

The author, who is a Professor in the University of California, and writes with no little distinction, traces five distinct eras; (1) the Colonial, (2) the Romantic, (3) the Modernistic, (4) the Gaucho folk-literature, and (5) the novel of social significance.

Chronicles of conquest and exploration and epic poems marched with Cortes and Pizarro. But out of these emerged two significant figures, Alarcon, a native-born who went to Spain and won a reputation as a playwright, and Sor Juana, a Mexican girl-prodigy of learning who became a nun and before her early death had written much fine verse.

The age of Independence produced a group of romantics who found their inspiration in Revolutionary and post-revolutionary France. Fernandez de Lizardi, the first Spanish-American novelist, produced his "The Mangy Parrot" in 1816 and Jose Joaquin Olmedo of Ecuador was a frank imitator of Balzac. His "Song to Bolivar" is a notable poem.

Continuously the inspiration seems to have been French until the pessimism of Baudelaire is reflected in Dano of Nicaragua and Silva of Colombia. Realism followed in a score of novels, showing the influence of Proust and even Hemingway.

A most interesting chapter describes the rise of the gaucho class, or race, semi-barbaric, nomadic, not exactly cowboys (*vaquero*) but in the same tradition, carried to an extreme. Ballads and songs, with guitar accompaniment, sprang up, as in all non-literate peoples. Plays and novels followed. Even for this chapter alone, the book is of great importance to every student of literary affairs.

A Variety of New Books

THE SAGA OF SAN DEMETRIO, by F. Tennyson Jesse. (Ryerson, $1.65.)

WHEN the *Jervis Bay* went to her death in unequal fight her convoy scattered and most of the 39 ships got home. But the *San Demetrio*, a tanker carrying about 11,000 tons of gasoline had already been shelled by the German pocket battle-ship *Von Scheer*, was on fire, and had been abandoned. Two of her crew had been killed; the rest, forty in all, were in the life-boats and the weather was as bad as it could be. In the night the boats were separated, two to be picked up by a Swedish steamer.

Sixteen men in the Chief Engineer's boat, after a night and a day of hard rowing in a heavy sea, saw a ship on the horizon and were astonished to recognize the *San Demetrio*, still on fire. They boarded her, and by incredible toil subdued the fire, patched up the engines, and brought the ship to Ireland, and thence to the Clyde.

Here's the story in detail admirably told by a practised writer. It's one of the most thrilling tales of the war.

THE DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS OF NORTH AMERICA, by F. H. Kortright. (American Wild Life Institute, Washington, D.C. $5.00.)

TO MOST people a wild duck may be a red-head, a mallard, a blue-bill or a canvasback—and a feast. But there are forty varieties of wild duck in America, mostly nesting in Canada. In like manner, the Canada Goose is about the only one of sixteen familiar to us; and there are three varieties of swans.

This book is a complete description of the varieties, with a re-statement of all that is known about each. Line-illustrations accompany the text so that the sportsman returning home chilled to the marrow from three hours in a blind on a November morning will know exactly what's in the bag.

Then at the end come thirty-six plates in color, by T. M. Shortt, of Toronto, to make assurance doubly sure. The author and compiler, F. H. Kortright, also is a Toronto man.

MEMO TO A FIRING SQUAD, a novel, by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

ANY sort of melodrama has a suitable setting in Lisbon, for however extreme the plot and however strange the characters, their unreality seems almost credible. Yet in this tale things are a little too pat. A stage-setting is never mistaken for the open country, though we all pretend that it is for the sake of the play. Here the setting is too obviously artificial and the play isn't convincing enough to start us pretending. To win the love of a lady by efficiency in the art of assassination (for political purposes) is unusual, even for Lisbon.

RANDOM HARVEST, a novel by James Hilton. (Macmillans, $1.49.)

A REPRINT of the tale first issued two years ago, and counted by many as a fit companion of *Lost Horizon* and *Good-Bye Mr. Chips*. It has all the grace of description and dialogue which marked these novels and adds to them an astonishing plot-surprise, which perhaps, is insufficiently "prepared." But it's a good story, nevertheless, if you can stretch your "believer" as the author desires.

BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE, by Alice A. Bailey. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A PUBLICIST of long experience, Mrs. Bailey (born Bateman) here concentrates her knowledge of social problems the world over, and particularly in India. While the general trend of the book is evangelical; that is to say, insistent upon the need of spiritual ideals as the solvent of the lumpy evils which afflict humanity, it has a factual appendix setting forth actual conditions in India which will come as a surprise to the many loose thinkers and ill-informed talkers denouncing British Imperialism.

LOVE'S LOVELY COUNTERFEIT, a novel by James M. Cain. (Ryerson, $2.35.)

CROOKS and gangsters, and municipal graft made an exciting story ten years ago when there was nothing particular going on but nowadays they don't quicken the pulse by a tenth of a second. This is the tale of a crook's chauffeur who betrays his master to a girl close to the Reform Party of the city, succeeds in breaking his hold and then moves-in himself to profit by ingenious schemes a mere half-inch within the Law. Less interesting than this husky nit-wit is the girl and her thieving sister. You don't care what becomes of either of them.

CALL TO BATTLE, a novel, by Roderick Lull. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

IF JAPANESE parachute troops were to attack the Oregon coast and if semi-civilian guards were posted at waterworks-supply points, and if these were bombed, and if two of these guards were in love with the same girl, the hatred curdling in one of them to murder—oh what's the use? Maybe some body will like a tale cooked out of an imagination gone on a binge.

WORLD RECONSTRUCTION, by Percy Price. (Thorn Press, 35c.)

A PLEA for the abatement of nationalism and its subordination to a World-State, with world-currency, a world police-force and a world democracy as the only remedy for the abolition of war. The beauty of the dream will not wholly justify it as a practical solution of the ills of humanity. The conversion of all nations to Christianity seems to be a necessary preliminary.

CRIPPS, A PORTRAIT AND A PROSPECT, by Froom Tyler. (Oxford, $2.00.)

FOLLOWING so closely upon the full-length biography by Patricia Strauss this little book of 125 pages brings nothing new to light about Sir Stafford. It merely records his progress through success to failure, and back to success and partial obscurity, dwelling upon his character and ability and the infrequency of his errors. If he is not the man of the future, the author asks, who is?

GREAT MODERN SHORT STORIES, selected, and with biographical notes by Bennett A. Cerf. (Macmillans; Modern Library Series, $1.25.)

AN ADMIRABLE collection of twelve famous stories by five English and seven Americans. It is a pleasure to find Ring Lardner's *Haircut* in this high company.

Convoy Service

H. M. CORVETTE, by Nicholas Monserrat. (Collins, $2.25.)

CANADIAN corvettes, these slight, canty little war-ships, already have made a notable record in convoy service and even in conflict with submarines. But the first corvettes were English built and here is the tale of one of them, commanded by a former yachtsman, now a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve. It describes the orderly confusion of commissioning, the nature of the sea-training, the rigors of service in a craft that "will roll on wet grass" but still is seaworthy. "Why not be proud?" demands the author. "Corvettes are the tough babies."

WILD LILAC, a novel, by Helen Topping Miller. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

THERE is a public, larger in numbers than in discrimination, for this kind of story, adrip with sentimentality.

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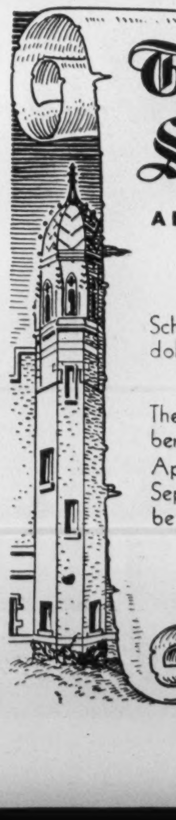

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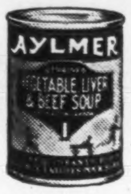
Tradition and Progress

PHILIP A.C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Paed., *Headmaster*

WORLD OF WOMEN

Snood and peak of this hat won it first prize in a safety-first hat designing competition held in England. It was designed by a young woman war worker in an airplane factory.

There are twelve varieties of Aylmer Infants foods for baby at your grocers!



Aylmer

LISTEN : TUESDAY : THURSDAY
MORNINGS 10.15
TALKS ON BABY CARE
CFRB TORONTO

Clothes Unmake The Man

BY BERNICE COFFEY

LATEST to come under the ban is the production of men's full dress suits, tuxedos (dinner jackets to the Emily Posts in the audience), cutaways, Prince Alberts and formal or full dress vests. The government believes that the saving of the large amounts of wool cloth is more important than that men should continue to cut a fine figure in the evening hours. And so, theoretically and sartorially, the gentlemen will join the ladies.

The advantages and disadvantages for both sexes are about equally balanced. Men's clothing both in style and endurance has a firmer lease on life and so, for those men who, like the proverbial Englishman in the jungle, regard dressing for dinner as something of a sacred rite, life will go on—at least until the edges begin to fray or the war ends. To women it is a matter of small moment that skirts must end at the knees or thereabouts instead of sweeping to the ground in the evening. Confidingly she placed her trust in fashion—and Fashion does not fail her, but makes the short skirt smart and seemly for all times and occasions.

The inclusion of the Prince Albert is a surprise to this column, since we had thought that the last survivors of this dreary male fashion had disappeared from circulation. But apparently it still has vitality, otherwise, it would not be included in the Government's list. The Prince Albert, as you don't need to be very bright to guess if you don't already know, is a heritage from Victoria's consort. Those who are either too young or were lucky enough to escape it, may view it by taking a jaunt into the nearest park where Canada's elder statesmen brood in brazen gloom. As well as viewing some very horrifying examples of bronze statuary, the wayfarer will meet the Prince Albert which invariably seems to have been the statesman's choice when he was being modelled for posterity. Queen's Park in Toronto has an especially rich collection.

The time has long been ripe for a sartorial revolution in men's clothing, and perhaps these government restrictions will do much to blast—willingly or unwillingly—men loose from their traditional timidity concerning anything that means change in what they wear. The effects are far-reaching, burrowing as they do even into the sacred precincts of Savile Row. There's a rumor going around that England's authorities are toying with the idea of putting all men into a sort of civilian battle-dress which will eliminate the waistcoat or vest and probably such other oddments of haberdashery as collars and ties.

Togas Or Tweeds?

What does the future hold? When wool again becomes available for civilian use will men, after having been pried loose from their conservative dress habits, immediately leap back into conservatively tailored tweeds or good black broadcloth when their tailors again open up for business?

The emancipation of men from their present clothing styles is full of intriguing possibilities. It is pleasant to dwell on the majestic appearance of the Senate when in session should the Canadian Senators be open to the obvious appeal of Roman attire. A speech delivered by a senator garbed in a toga would acquire an impressiveness that could not be matched by the same senator when wearing a sack suit.

Certainly men should be delivered from their slavery to collars and ties. We favor the open neckline. Those with necks that are too scrawny to bare to the public gaze, with a tendency to tonsilitis, or an overweening modesty, could fill the space in with a gaily colored printed scarf.

Let them keep their trousers, if they insist, although skirts are not to be scorned. Some of the toughest and bravest fighting men in the world have been proud to wear them, as for instance the Scot and his kilt, the Greek Evzone and his ruffled white ballet skirt. But let them be bright and of light materials and more adaptable to seasonal changes than they are at present.

War correspondents and others who have been permitted to pass the well-guarded doors and gates of the Kremlin agree that Stalin is one of the best-dressed men of the world today. He wears trousers and a well-cut Russian blouse with high collar. He doesn't have to bother with finding collar studs for each day's freshly laundered shirt, or wrestle with collars or ties. He's a busy man and his clothing is functional—and he's still a well-dressed man.

As for hats—haven't many men been expressing a subtle dissatisfaction with their immutability by going bare-headed? Bald-headed men and others with a dislike to subjecting their pates to the elements might well consider the adaptability of the Basque beret or a soft "beanie"—neither of which objects to being sat upon or being rolled up and stuffed into a pocket.

Oh, yes, men will keep their pockets. Nothing will ever persuade them to part with them—not even a major revolution in their clothes.

Health From The Hedgerows

BY DAN McCOWAN, F.Z.A.

DURING the autumn days of 1942 school children in the British Isles were again busily employed in gathering wild rose hips and vast stores of the fruit were then collected. To the village school in Perthshire which I attended as a small boy, no fewer than one thousand five hundred pounds of ripe rose hips were brought by a mere handful of scholars who had diligently scoured the countryside.

Faced with a scarcity of orange juice, so vital to the welfare of small children, British chemists presently discovered in the scarlet seed containers of the common wild rose a hitherto unsuspected source of Vitamin C. In fact a syrup extract from this fruit is actually twenty times richer in the important disease-resisting vitamin than is the juice of the orange. Allowing a ration of fifteen drops of rose syrup daily, only one ounce of the fluid is necessary to the requirements of a child for one month. In Scotland where the yield of juice per bushel is greater than in other parts of the Island fortress, the crop was handled at a central depot in Airdrie and the juvenile pickers were recompensed at the rate of four cents a pound. Throughout the country well over five hundred tons of this life-saving wild fruit, formerly neglected by white people, were garnered in September and October of last year. True, small quantities of rose hips had sometimes been added to apples in the making of jelly but the labor of separating the seeds from the pulp usually proved too bothersome to a busy housewife.

Vitamin C

Here in Canada I have often marvelled at the amazing vivacity of that sprite of the wilderness, the Chipmunk. Always in a hurry when on errands, hurdling rocks, logs and other obstacles at top speed, seldom if ever at leisure in summer, this immaculate, bright-eyed creature, seems possessed of boundless energy. Can it be that Vitamin C obtained from rose hips provides Chippy with so much vim.

Long ago a pithy old poet named Job advised his croaking cronies to join a bird club and to devote some time to observing the doings of the fowls of the air, adding that thereby much wisdom might be acquired. Watching the prudent Jays laying in a stock of vitamins against bleak snowy winter days, one is convinced that the advice of the sage Biblical naturalist was altogether sound.

Many years ago the people of England adopted the Rose as the floral emblem most worthy to be placed on their country's escutcheon. Citizens of Alberta in more recent times chose the wild rose as their most favored flower and emblem of that sunny province. In both instances the choice was doubtless greatly influenced by the color and fragrance of this lovely flower. In those far off days of peace when people had time to consider the lilies of the field, it was little dreamed that in a great world crisis the ruddy fruit of a common wayside shrub, supposedly valueless, would pay handsome dividends in good health to the little children of the garrison of Great Britain.

Have you energy for the EXTRA things?

MARION HAS . . .

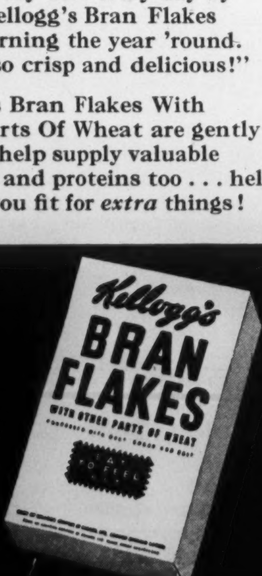
Marion is a bookkeeper in a trust company, lives at home with her parents, two sisters and a brother. Two and three nights a week she helps at the Navy Canteen, AFTER WORKING ALL DAY! "I couldn't do these *extra* things if I didn't keep fit," she says. "I don't let myself get out of sorts. But I don't take nasty doses, either. I get 'bulk' in my diet every day by eating Kellogg's Bran Flakes every morning the year 'round. They're so crisp and delicious!"

Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat are gently laxative, help supply valuable minerals and proteins too . . . help to *keep* you fit for *extra* things!

Want to keep fit for extra things?

Take these two steps to health: 1. To *get* well, see your doctor; 2. To *keep* well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every day*. Ask for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the *new* Family package. Begin tomorrow. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

KEEP FIT WITH KELLOGG'S *every day in the year!*



LEFTOVERS TRANSFORMED

Last night's leftover roast makes tonight's "Magic" Meat Rolls

2 tbs. soft butter
1 cup chopped leftover meat
2 tbs. chopped onions
2 cups flour
4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
4 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and water

Mix meat, onion, butter. Sift together dry ingredients, mix in shortening; add liquid to make soft dough. Turn on floured board; knead lightly. Roll ¼ inch thick, spread with meat mixture. Roll like jelly roll, cut in slices. Bake on baking sheet in hot oven (457° F.) for about 14 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Something to Read

BY FREDERIC MANNING

MR. CLIFTON finished his coffee, put his cup down on the table beside him and, picking up his book, settled himself comfortably in his chair. Mrs. Clifton sipped with an absorbed air, glanced at the bookshelves, then at her sewing on the table beside her and sighed audibly. Having finished her coffee she again glanced at the books, then with a determined air picked up her sewing.

There was complete silence for a few minutes, then Mrs. Clifton stirred restlessly, put down her sewing, rose and went over to the bookshelves. Taking down a book, she glanced through it rapidly, put it back and selected another one. This didn't satisfy her either and she looked at Mr. Clifton with a vaguely annoyed air at his complete absorption. "I wish you'd tell me a good book to read" she said.

Her husband gave a faint "Uh?"

She raised her voice a bit to command attention. "I want something to read," she said, "a book".

Mr. Clifton put a finger between two pages and looked up. "Well, why don't you get one?" he asked.

"Tell me a good one," his wife replied.

Faintly annoyed, he said, "Any of them are good. I don't know which ones you've read and which you haven't".

Replacing the book she had been looking through Mrs. Clifton dragged a chair over to the shelves. She was rather short but was determined to reach the higher shelves, somewhat like a child who has had the sweets removed and put out of easy reach. She finally selected a book, glanced through it, then got down and walking over to her husband held the book out to him. "Is this a good one?" she asked.

"Why of course it's a good one—" he began, but Mrs. Clifton was eager to get on with her questioning. "What's it about?"

Mr. Clifton was tolerant. "Why not read it and find out?"

"I don't know whether I'll like it or not," his wife replied in a very doubtful tone.

"Well," said Mr. Clifton in his best philosophical manner, "I don't know how you're going to find out unless you read it".

"Did you like it?" asked Mrs. Clifton.

"Yes, but that doesn't mean that you will. What I like and what you like are two entirely different things."

"Well," said Mrs. Clifton brightly, "I like a good book."

Mr. Clifton was now ready to do some explaining. "There are so many kinds of good books," he began, "there are books on—"

His wife interrupted him. "I think I'll buy one to-morrow."

"What?"

"A book," returning the book she had been holding to the shelves with a firm air. "I saw some in a shop for a dollar twenty-nine".

"What books were they?" Mr. Clifton was interested.

"The dollar twenty-nine ones", said his wife impatiently.

Who Wrote It?

His tone was a bit elaborate as he explained. "I mean who were they by? Who wrote them? Were they fiction, or what?"

Mrs. Clifton was a bit vague. "I don't know," she said, "but they looked interesting".

"Why don't you go to the library and get one there?"

"I've been there," answered his wife with finality.

"But not lately", he said, then with an edge of sarcasm "Anyway, you haven't read all the books they have in the library, have you?"

"No, but I think I'll buy one. You buy books" his wife said accusingly.

"Of course, but only ones I want."

"How do you know you want them?"

"Well, either they are by a writer I want to read or else I've seen a review that is good."

Mrs. Clifton sniffed and her tone was scathing. "How can you tell from a review whether or not you want to read the book?"

"If it's on a subject I'm interested in why —"

He was left in mid-air and his wife leaped in exultingly. "That's just what I said I wanted to buy."

Mr. Clifton was dazed. "What?" he asked.

"A book I'm interested in."

"What book, for instance?"

His wife hedged. "Oh! — I saw a lot to-day that looked interesting by the covers."

Now was his turn to be sniffy. "How can you tell from the covers whether or not the books are interesting? You have to read them to know".

Mrs. Clifton was not to be put off with this bit of logic. "Well, that's just what I asked you and you said you only bought books you were interested in."

He was baffled. "For Heaven's sake, what is this? I know whether or not I'm interested before I buy them. Now, I ask you, how can you tell when you haven't read them, or seen a review, or know the writer?"

Her reply was brief. "Well, they *looked* interesting."

"Listen", he said, "if you want to *buy* a book, why don't you get one of the Penguin Series?"

His wife was uninterested. "They all look alike."

"What difference does that make?" he asked. "They only cost twenty cents, and they have any number of good writers."

"How do I know I want to read them?"

"Look," he said slowly, "they only cost twenty cents, so there isn't much money involved."

He saw she wasn't listening. Suddenly she looked up. "The same shop had some at forty-nine cents too, but they didn't look very interesting."

He was exasperated. "For Heaven's sake. You'll drive me crazy. Why don't you do as I say?"

Queen Victoria's Word

His wife asked him what he meant, but seemed little interested in his answer to go to the library and get some books there. She had turned back to the bookshelves and picking up another book turned to him, "What is this about?"

"It's one of Shaw's plays."

"Would I like it?"

"How do I know?" he snapped.

She was persistent. "Did you like it?"

"Yes, but that has nothing to do with you."

"I'll try it," she said with the gracious air of one doing her good deed for the day. She took the book over to her chair, read quietly for a few minutes and then began to run her fingers noisily over the pages. Suddenly she stopped and looked up. "Oh! is this the play that had the word in it that upset Queen Victoria so much?"

"What word?" he asked.

"I'm not sure but I think it was one of the words beginning with B—, and Queen Victoria said—" Her sentence hung in mid-air as he reached for the book, then handed it back.

"Your sudden enthusiasm for the play is a bit mis-placed" he said, "the word was only bloody".

She was disappointed but curious. "Well then, why did Queen Victoria get so upset?"

"Queen Victoria was dead some time before the play was produced, so your story is not quite accurate."

She was now turning the pages rapidly, all interest gone. She was lost in thought for a few moments, then apparently made up her mind to something. She put the book down and took up her sewing. "Anyway, I think I'll go back to that shop tomorrow and buy one of those dollar twenty-nine books."

Mr. Clifton looked up, started to speak, stopped and gazed at his wife. After five years of married life there were still moments when he was defeated and knew it. He resumed his own book while Mrs. Clifton hummed happily as she sewed.

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SAVES MONEY FOR YOU!

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You get a cash saving *and* a big PLUS of flavor: deep-down, rich and satisfying—more flavor per penny, more pleasure per pound. It's roasted to the peak of its flavor, brought to you supremely delicious.

Ask your grocer for Chase & Sanborn—roasted and packed in Canada! New economy package saves metal for victory—saves money for you.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Healey Willan's War Cantata

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FROM a purely Canadian standpoint the most important Toronto musical event last week was the first public performance, in Convocation Hall, of Dr. Healey Willan's dramatic cantata, "Transit Through Fire", with text by John Coulter. When heard over radio last spring it did not make a very favorable impression, but the composer has since amplified his score, and its richness and beauty gripped the nerves and emotions of a large audience from first to last. It was presented under the brilliant Ettore Mazzoleni by the Conservatory Symphony Orchestra and a large and efficient coterie of vocalists.

"Transit Through Fire" was commissioned about fifteen months ago by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as a Canadian addition to a broadcast series of British lyric operas that included works by Purcell, Handel, Balfe and others. The result did not come within the category of lyric opera at all. There is little that is lyrical in the text of Mr. Coulter, and Dr. Willan's task was to make tasteful and significant settings of recitative, and provide an orchestral investiture suggestive of the subject; the retrospect of a sensitive and intellectual young soldier bidding farewell to his bride. None of the creators of British lyric opera paid attention to orchestra except as an obligato for vocalists rendering a sequence of songs. As it stands today "Transit Through Fire" is not only a dramatic cantata of deep topical interest, but a symphonic poem which rises to moments of grandeur. In treatment of recitative, a task in which many modern composers are deplorably uninspired and dull, Dr. Willan has shown remarkable taste and skill. Despite the fact that many of the phrases employed by Mr. Coulter are radically unsingable, he has managed to provide settings that are continuously interesting and stimulating.

The text of "Transit Through Fire" is already available in published form. It is a dialogue between a soldier on his last leave and his bride who has been his sweetheart since student days. They review the fun they shared together at college and the frustrations of the dark years of the depression. Following the new technique of radio drama, episodical characters mentioned in the dialogue come to life, each musically individualized by Dr. Willan. Beneath the glowing orchestral development lies much characteristic melody. The handling of dance memories is particularly happy, and the music for a mystic voice proclaiming altruism is haunting. The greatest episode of all is a majestic marching song, as fine as one has ever heard.

All listeners were impressed with the manly, expressive tones and fine diction of Howard Scott, who sang the lines of the soldier, and the pure, warm and tender voice of Lillian Smith as the bride. Gormley Scott, a brother of the leading singer, gave a clever rendering of the dancing master. George Lambert as the College President, Charles Jordan as the Mystic, and Douglas Ridout as the "Beast" (Mr. Coulter's term for a cynical materialist) were all admirable. Forty choristers sang with beauty of tone and diction. But the dominant factor was the Conservatory Orchestra which Mr. Mazzoleni has brought to a surprising pitch of excellence. The intellectual power and emotional enthusiasm of the conductor gave unity to the whole.

As a preliminary Mr. Mazzoleni gave a delightful rendering of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the most jovial of the composer's works, which has only come to its own within the present century. It suffered almost total eclipse at the outset because produced simultaneously with the greater Seventh. Today it seems incredible that it could have been regarded with so much indifference by a world that had loved the symphonies of Mozart and Haydn. Mr. Mazzoleni's rendering was imbued with the spirit of laughter and the tone and expression of the orchestra showed the wonders he is able to work with young but authentic talent.

Raya Garbousova

From the standpoint of pure musical interest Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra have presented few programs to surpass that of last week when Raya Garbousova, 'cellist, was the guest artist. She is the most important of the pupils of Pablo Casals (still in a Spanish concentration camp), and her beauty of tone and wonderful ease in handling technical problems recall her master. In her hands the violoncello is always a vehicle of rich and radiant song. By instinct she is what some critics term an "optimistic" interpreter, and certainly nothing could be more so than her rendering of Haydn's Concerto in D major, a tribute in which Sir Ernest is entitled to share. Owing to vicissitudes of travel Miss Garbousova had no rehearsal, a circumstance which might mean little to so experienced a soloist, but meant much to the orchestra, for the 'cello despite its broad quality is one of the most easily submerged of all instruments. Under the circumstances the admirable co-operation was the more noteworthy.

A fascinating break away from routine was Sir Ernest's revival of the second of Liszt's many symphonic poems, "Tasso, Lament and Triumph". It is a capital example of Liszt's plan for translating literary and pictorial conceptions into tonal pictures. At the time it was conceived Liszt had not fully acquired knowledge of the art of orchestral composition but had the assistance of others in scoring. It glows with suggestions of the Italian Renaissance, and one has but to hear it to realize the extent to which it influenced Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and "Francesca da Rimini". It is full of contrasts and was played by Sir Ernest with fire and beauty of nuance. In contrast was Beecham's cool, melodious suite "The Gods Go a-Begging", based on airs by Handel, replete with fascinating measures. Finally came a very vital and thoughtful rendering of Brahms' Fourth Symphony in which Sir Ernest always excels.

Maynor and Prokopieni

Two song recitals of unique interest were heard last week at Eaton Auditorium. The first was by the Negro soprano, Dorothy Maynor, and to sensitive listeners was an exquisite experience. Miss Maynor's tones have such warm and velvety softness, and she sings with so refined and natural a production, that no singer of any race is more appealing. She is essentially a legato singer, capable of expressing subtle shades of emotion, and she is never at her best in arias of a strenuous character such as that from Gossec's "Thésée" which opened the program. The aria from Charpentier's "Louise", remarkable for its simplicity and sincerity, suits her much better. The composer in whose music she seems to exercise her greatest appeal is Handel. In "Let Me Wander Not Unseen" from his setting of Milton's "L'Allegro" her pure, gracious and perfect expression was indescribably appealing. The innate sincerity of her style found a natural vehicle in Schubert's "Ave Maria", and she showed herself almost as adept in the elegances of Debussy as in the spirituals of her own race. She had the good fortune to have a most admirable accompanist in Ernst Victor Wolff.

In this last respect the Polish basso, Pawel Prokopieni, heard a night or two later, was not so fortunate. In fact the lack of a good accompanist disturbed both himself and his listeners. If precaution had been taken to provide a collaborator like Leo Barkin or Gwendolyn Williams, the recital would undoubtedly have been much more enjoyable. Mr. Prokopieni, now attached to the Polish forces in training in Canada, has a superb voice, and as a pupil of Chaliapin knows how to use it with beautiful effect. But a singer cannot do his best when his nerves are shot to pieces wondering what the accompanist is going to do next.

The Record Review

BY KARI ANDERSON

RECORD collectors, I believe, generally prefer instrumental recordings, and collect the best-known and favorite symphonies, concertos, overtures, etc. There is, however, a very good reason for collecting vocal recordings. The standard instrumental and orchestral works will be recorded again and again as long as records are made, but once a singer has ceased to sing, no new record may be made of his voice. Recording is now at such a standard of excellence that today's records will be good for a long time, and people who have favorite singers are wise to buy recordings of their voices.

Victor has recently made a new record of Rose Bampton's fine soprano voice singing "Love and Music" from Puccini's *Tosca*, with "He is Kind, He is Good" from Massenet's *Herodiade* on the other side. (Red Seal 11-8237, 12 inch.)

Some time ago, Victor made one of the finest recordings of several years, Kirsten Flagstad singing "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster" from von Weber's *Oberon*, accompanied by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting. The recording was made in the concert hall in Philadelphia, a hall whose acoustical properties enrich the tone with a resonant echo effect. The aria is well suited to Flagstad's incomparable voice, and the performance is a rich experience. (Red Seal 15244, 12 inch.)

Another favorite of your reviewer is the recording by Columbia of Alexander Kipnis, the Ukrainian basso, singing *Der Erlkonig*. Gerald Moore accompanies. Schubert's musical setting fits the poem perfectly, and Mr. Kipnis's interpretation is dramatic and deeply moving. On the other side are *Heidenroslein* (The Rosebud) and *Ungeduld* (Impatience), also by Schubert. (C-15183, 12 inch.)

The recording of *Ballad for Americans*, poem by John Latouche and music by Earl Robinson, sung by Paul Robeson and the People's Chorus, is different in kind but not in worth. It is made by Victor, album P-20 (Black Seal, 10 inch, 4 sides.) This ballad is not only for Americans. It is a strong plea for all thinking people in this chaotic world to abjure intolerance and persecution and to embrace the ideals of freedom and democracy and equality. The subject is close to Mr. Robeson's heart and his interpretation is both emotionally sympathetic and technically fine.

Two instrumental recordings: Debussy's *Claire de Lune* and *La Cathedrale Engloutie*, played by the pianist, E. Robert Schmitz, are recorded on Victor Red Seal (11-8240, 12 inch.) The interpretation is more clear and accurate than subtle and sympathetic. I have heard better performances of both.

There are several recordings of the Gershwin classic, *Rhapsody in Blue*. On set M517 (Red Seal, 12 inch, 4 sides) Victor has recorded a two-piano concert arrangement made by Jose Iturbi and played by himself and his sister Amparo Iturbi. The rhythm of this performance is not Paul Whiteman's, but the arrangement is colorful and strong. The soup and fish of the concert platform fit Gershwin well, and he will sit comfortably in your library in the company of the masters.

Victor has an interesting collection of recordings for children. I listened this week to the records made from the sound track of the Disney film, *Dumbo*. The songs are *Look Out for Mr. Stork, Casey Junior, Song of the Roustabouts, Dumbo's Serenade* and *Baby Mine, Pink Elephants, When I See an Elephant Fly.* (Victor Black Seal set P-101, 10 inch, 6 sides.) These recall the fun of the cartoon, and the story can be easily reconstructed with these to illustrate and paint the successive episodes.

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THE FILM PARADE

Slack Week

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A FEW minor but sensational items turned up from Hollywood during the week. Betty Grable had her legs immortalized in cement. Ann Sheridan made a present of her own sweater, still bearing traces of the Sheridan perfume and curves, to Leading Aircraftsman James (Cam) Baxter, of No. 1 Air Observer School. And Veronica Lake was persuaded to put up her hair in the interests of American Industry (Human Welfare Department.)

Industry was well advised to go straight to Miss Lake with its problem. It is doubtful however if it can catch up with the Lake legend in a single campaign. They'll have to show Miss Lake with her Rapunzal locks actually entangled in the shaft-belting, (I understand they're working on that angle now) and after that they will have to invent a brand new Lake coiffure, at once safe, sensational and tidy, worked out in conference by the Industrial Welfare Department, Workers' Representatives, the Westmore Brothers and M. Guilaroff (with pictures, captions, and press release date.)

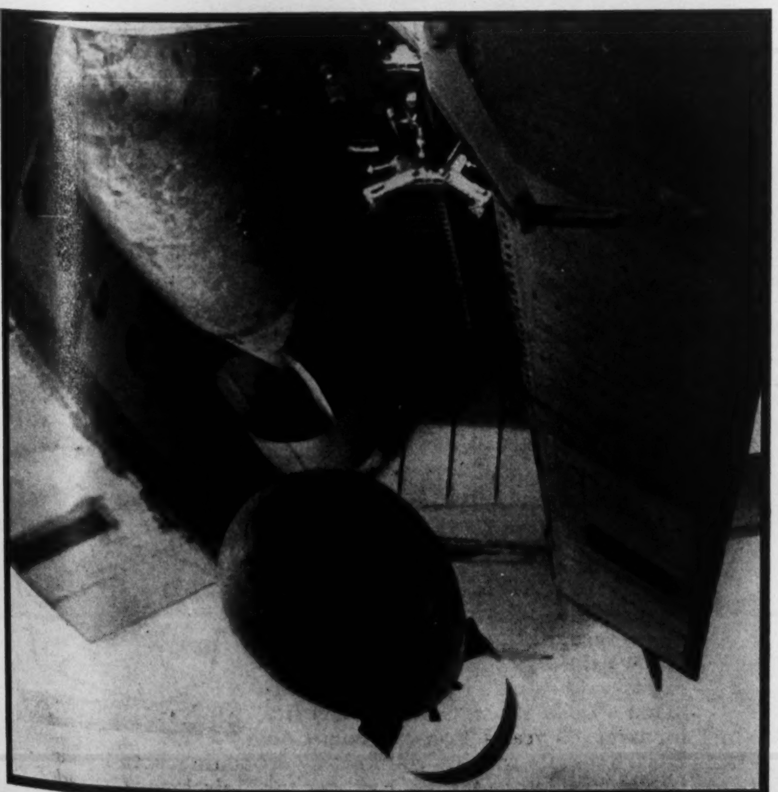
A comparatively simple solution would be for Miss Lake to get the whole thing cut off. Then she could send a lock as a special prize-winning award to the various air-training centres in the Allied countries. There's a lot to go round, with enough left over to establish a scholarship fund later. This would give the boys a special incentive to bone up on their air-mechanics and map-reading and the press possibilities are practically unlimited.

In the meantime it's a wonder that the press Minnesingers have overlooked the possibilities in having Miss Lake have her famous hairdo immortalized in cement along with Betty Grable's legs. It would be only a degree or two more uncomfortable than having herself photographed with her hair caught in a revolving belt. Besides it will be needed for the record if Miss Lake is really sincere about co-operating with Industry to get rid of the whole fuss and nuisance.

HOLLYWOOD'S press agents are really a wonderful lot. They are tireless, alert and infinitely resourceful. Their business is to keep their star in the public eye and the only limits to their ingenuity are set by the star's endurance. They are feverishly and incessantly concerned with stories, tie-ups, angles and brilliantly devised human incidents. No idea is too fantastic for them and no approach too august. ("How about donating Dorothy Lamour's sarong to a Museum? How about getting a couple of LL.D's for Abbott and Costello?") They exhaust themselves magnificently on some of the most lunatic material in the world. And I have sometimes wished Hollywood would call them in, the whole wild-eyed lot of them and set them to work in the Story Department.

Certainly some sort of transfusion from outside donors seems to be needed. Sometimes—especially if it's a flying picture,—you get the feeling that nobody *cares* any more—except of course the Production Department, which still cares terrifically, as it always has. The story writers however just listlessly set up the usual two flyers and their girl and put them through their familiar parts. The two must work out their jealousy and rivalry in the air—which involves plenty of lively stunt flying, all leading up to some sort of crisis and rescue,—really big spectacle stuff—with the girl in an appropriate spectator suit, waiting below to welcome the survivor. Then they throw in a few quaint characters, some sound Anglo-American sentiment, and a cute novelty, such as having the heroine swim nude in a water tank with all the sky for a gazing window. After that all that is needed is the title—"Fighters of the Sky", or "Warriors with Wings" or "Winged Tigers". This week it's "Thunderbirds".

In spite of its wearily mechanical story, however, "Thunderbirds" like most flying pictures is an admirable film to watch—merely to watch and not for a moment to believe in or remember. It has any amount of action and excitement, of landscape and cloudscape, and of the brilliant artfully-blended technicolor that somehow makes all Nature look like a beautifully arranged and very high-class window display. There are quite a number of things to help take your mind off the story, and the acting of the two principals—Preston Foster and Gene Tierney,—is adequate to the very slight demands of their roles. Dame May Whitty has a small part as another of her staunch British matriarchs. She's very resolute and admirable and full of character; but dear how *bossy* Dame Whitty's British matriarchs are!



Testimonial to the cameraman's ingenuity is this shot taken from below a Boston bomber just as its load of destruction is released. Last week Allied air forces, with bombs like these, kept up their night and day attacks on Nazi factories in order to choke off submarine construction.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Fishing In Troubled Markets

BY JANET MARCH

WHEN I was young, which seems to be even longer ago since that period when the thermometer became entranced with the numeral zero, we used to sing a rather tuneless song very loud and often, and its refrain at the end of each of many verses was "You can't have bread with one fish ball!" Times change, for bread and fish balls are two of the things you can have these days—but don't expect butter on your bread or Hollandaise on your fish ball. Of course, as with everything else you must set out to buy your fish ball with an open mind, for the day you decide on cod ones is the very day when there are only kippers.

We are all learning to take these minor reverses. So when you ask for a bit of sole to cook in a fancy way with shallots and white wine and are told that there is only finnan haddie, what do you do? You beam on the fishman and say, "Thanks, finnan haddie will be fine." Then you go home, throw it in some milk and use the time which would have gone on imitating a first class chef for reading last week's magazines. I say last week's because I think it dishonorable, like looking at the end of a detective story, to read the new ones till you've finished the old, and most of us are running regularly a few hours late on our reading these days.

Fish has certainly been the answer lately when wieners, head cheese, and frozen chickens have often been the only ornaments in the meat counter. However, fish without trimmings has a strong tendency to resemble blotting paper, and the easiest sort of trimming was a large blob of beautiful yellow butter and a slice of lemon. Well, thank heaven, we still have lemons. The sight of a lemon in England is said to be enough to make strong men cry with delight.

As for the rest of the trimmings they must be butterless ones. If you can face deep fat frying, or rather if your family can face the smell—unless you have some sort of super fan—dipping in milk and bread crumbs and frying in vegetable oil, and serving with lemon and Worcester Sauce is the sure fire way of cooking fish. Of course deep fat frying is tedious. A lot of people won't be bothered with experimenting with frying little squares of bread first to test the right heat. But it isn't really at all as hard as the amateur thinks, particularly if you have a frying basket which so simplifies the difficult job of draining off the surplus grease.

Pan Broiled Fish

This is easier to do but like all sautéeing you can't put the fish on and sail off to lay the table and get good results. The eye of a hawk and a hand with a fork is needed or things will burn or be too greasy. Either buy fillets or have the fish cleaned and split. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and then roll in corn meal. Melt bacon fat—if you have any—if not use oil in a frying pan and brown the fish on both sides. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve with lemon slices.

Halpaprikas

This is a Hungarian recipe for fish stew and it's good. It is supposed to be made with fresh water fish.

3 pounds of fish
4 tablespoons of lard
¼ pound of sliced red onion (white will do)
½ teaspoon of sweet paprika
1 pint of fish stock

Clean and scale the fish and wipe off with a wet cloth. Take out the bones and cut in small pieces, and sprinkle with salt. Then put the pieces in a covered bowl and let them stand for at least half an hour. Fry the onion in the lard till it is nicely browned, add paprika and fish stock which is made by boiling the fish heads and bones together. Drain the fish, which will have collected some liquid by this time, rub off the salt with a dry cloth and drop the pieces into the onion and stock mixture. Cook slowly for fifteen minutes then stir in half a cup of cream and serve. A variation of this recipe can be made by adding three tablespoonfuls of tomato pulp instead of the cream.

Baked Fish Fillets

6 small fillets
4 tablespoons of oil
2½ tablespoons of flour
1 medium onion
2 cups of tomato sauce (tomato soup of the condensed sort)
¼ cup of chopped olives
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper

Brown the fish in the oil and then put the pieces in a baking dish. Stir the flour into the remaining oil. Mince the onion and add with the tomato sauce, olives and seasonings. Pour on the fillets and bake in an oven at about 400 for half an hour.

Baked Fish and Spinach

2 cups of spinach cooked
1½ pounds of filleted fish
½ teaspoon of mustard
Salt
Pepper
½ cup of grated cheese
1 tablespoon of butter (if you can spare it)
1 tablespoon of flour
1 cup of milk

Boil the spinach, drain well and chop and season. Put in the bottom of a baking dish. Cut the fillets in fair sized pieces and lay them on the spinach, sprinkle with the mustard and salt and pepper and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Melt the butter and stir in the flour, season and then add the milk. When the sauce has thickened take it off the heat and stir in the grated cheese. Pour on the fish and spinach and brown in the oven before serving. This is a dish which should delight a nutritionist's heart for as well as fish it gives you your prized leafy vegetable and cheese, which is said to make strong men of us all.

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TO KEEP OUR CHILDREN STRONG

During the year 1942, over 260,000 new Canadians were born . . . over 260,000 hungry little mouths began to clamour lustily for food. To see to it that this food will contain *all* the nutrition values that fast-growing little bodies require—to make sure that these new citizens of the Dominion shall be given the best start towards a healthy, happy maturity—is the inspiring responsibility which we in the Baby Food Industry share with the doctors and mothers of Canada.

TODAY—as more doctors join the armed forces—as more women take men's places in war production—we in the Baby Food Industry feel an *increased responsibility* for the youngest generation. Our job is to help keep our Canadian babies so sturdy, so contented, so well-fed that their mothers and doctors will be able to make their greater contributions to the war effort.

More Babies — Fewer Doctors — Busier Mothers

Three-and-a-half years of war have brought great changes to the world that babies live in. Since September, 1939, when the war began, over 20,500 babies have arrived in Canada every month—*an increase of 11 per cent over the monthly average of the four preceding years.*

During the same period, over 3,100 doctors have answered the call to the colours—practically 30 per cent of the total number of doctors registered in the Dominion.

By the end of 1942, over 250,000 more women were employed than when the war began in 1939. 18,000 more have enlisted in the Women's Divisions of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Services. And many of the mothers who have remained at home are giving part of their time to war-work.

This mobilization of man and woman power now makes scientifically prepared baby foods even more important than they have been in the past! Mothers of today can depend on these foods to aid in rounding out their children's diets—to promote development of sounder bodies—and build up resistance to illness.

9 Out Of 10 Doctors Interviewed Prescribe Prepared Baby Foods

In this war emergency, we in the Baby Food Industry are gratified to find that the informed public is fully aware that our products are *more* than merely a convenience—a means of saving the time and effort formerly spent in cooking foods and then mashing them through a strainer. Recently, for example, a large number of doctors were asked whether they prescribed prepared baby foods for diets of normal infants. Nine out of ten doctors interviewed replied *"Always"* or *"Usually"*. While ease of preparation by the mother carries weight with these medical men, it is only one of several reasons they mentioned for favouring this type of baby food.

Excellent Sources Of Vitamins And Minerals

The physicians interviewed point out that these products make it possible to balance and complete the diets of babies with foods rich in iron and vitamin values. *Since these baby foods are prepared to meet the quality requirements of the medical profession, the greatest care is taken to preserve their vitamin content.* Nutritionists, experienced chefs and medical advisors have worked together to perfect these products.

Thanks to their efforts, we have succeeded in preparing scientifically cooked, vacuum-packed baby foods which retain vitamins and minerals in high degree and are *uniform in quality*. In these respects they are often distinctly superior to home-prepared foods, which may be low in vitamins because of improper cooking or storing of the fruits and vegetables. Since the quality of home-prepared foods is so variable, there is no simple way to determine how much nourishment the baby is receiving at each feeding.

Made-To-Order For Babies

Digestibility is still another reason given by the physicians interviewed for prescribing prepared baby foods. Since they are only mildly seasoned—since all harsh fibrous matter is removed, and their consistency is *scientifically controlled*—and since they are very thoroughly cooked they do not upset the delicate digestive systems of young infants. It is felt that scientifically prepared baby foods have been an important factor in the reduction of gastro-intestinal troubles in younger children.

Furthermore, babies like variety just as much as adults do. Prepared baby foods enable a mother to give her child a wider variety of appetite-arousing dishes than when food is prepared at home. Many seasonal foods which are on the market for only a few weeks have been made available for twelve months of the year.

Decline In Infant Death Rate

In 1920—before the day of prepared baby foods—infant deaths in Canada were 30,828. By 1940 they had gone down to 13,783—*a decrease of 55 per cent.* While various factors have contributed to this decrease in the infant mortality rate, prepared baby foods are recognized as having played an important part in protecting the health of the nation's babies. We in the Industry take pride in this record.

For all these reasons, we believe that Canada is fortunate in having a well-established Baby Food Industry to help safeguard the health of the war generation of babies . . . for whose future, in the last analysis, this war is being fought.

TO KEEP OUR CHILDREN FREE

As you look down on the bed in which your baby lies sleeping, there is no need for anyone to tell you what this country's "war aims" are. You *know* that we're fighting for our children's future—fighting to make certain they will grow up to be free men and free women in a free country. So the next time your son or daughter climbs into your lap and begs for a story, let that be a reminder to buy War Savings Certificates and Stamps to the limit of your ability. *This month the Food Industry of Canada is sponsoring a drive to sell one million dollars worth of War Savings Stamps—or more—through the good offices of retail grocers throughout the Dominion. Buy one or more Stamps each time you visit your grocer's store this month . . . and help to keep your children free.*

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

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DRESSING TABLE

Rationing -- Blessing in Disguise

BY ESTHER FOLEY

ONE by one, before the fascinated eyes of the overweight, a relentless hand takes the whipped cream and sweets from the shops and stores —and from her. Temptation can remain. What does it matter how strong it be, when it cannot be satisfied? And who will blame the plump person who thinks hopefully, "Maybe when this war is over, I'll be thin." But how about health?

As rationing grows, public opinion will grow stronger against the overweight. Not against the solidness of strength and health and buoyancy, but against the cushiony fat that reveals more than a fair share of butter and sugar. Because there is no law against making the best of anything, rationing may be a blessing to those who weigh down the scales.

Willynilly

But, to maintain health, rationing requires a change in food habits. In the first place, all old weight-reducing diets are off. Those which cut down on bread. Those which depend on bananas. Those which call for lots of meat. Those which regulate the amounts eaten of butter and cream and milk.

In the next place, deeply-rooted prejudices will have to be overcome. The diet-conscious fat person, and even the pleasantly plump person to whom keeping slender is always a problem, have to face the fact that rationing of other foods has given great importance to cereals and potatoes. Always she has shied away from cereal, potatoes, bread and butter, root vegetables, macaroni. (They do not have tempting qualities equal to cream.) And these foods are now to be our staples.

How then can the rationing program help the plump girl grow long and lean?

By understanding cereals and potatoes. Both are complicated foodstuffs, nowhere near as simple in construction as sugar or fat. Each cereal, each potato contains a good per cent of protein, of vitamins and minerals as well as plain carbohydrate calories.

Good Beginning

A breakfast that serves a fruit, a small dish of whole-grained cereal with milk, a cup of tea, cereal beverage or coffee starts the day off with an inward feeling of comfort and no more calories than 335. Gone now is the temptation to butter toast, gone the temptation to use sugar and cream. Gone the temptation to use sugar-sweetened stewed dried fruits. And present is the need to eat breakfast cereal—big in healthful properties.

Lunch will not be able to feature meat for the duration. Meat there will be, but put down in the background. The centre of attraction will be a vegetable. A baked potato, for instance. Hot and satisfying and full of comfort on a cold day. And to give it moisture now that the serving of butter is small, a white sauce, bright with peas, or colorful with grated carrot, or finely chopped watercress. And with this a cup of clear broth, for beverage. And for dessert, cheese and crackers and an apple or a pear. A lunch of this type will give about 600 calories.

Streamlined Meals

Gone the cream soups, the heavy mayonnaise-filled sandwiches, or sugar and cream desserts. A streamlined meal featuring potatoes? Wonderful! But rationing has done this.

And for dinner. Take the meat plain. Regardless of the smallness of the serving, take it plain—and lean. Meat stretchers are for those who worry not about reducing.

Then the vegetable — carrot or parsnip or beets or cabbage, maybe squash—without sauce and seasoned only with salt and pepper. A bit of butter put on top for flavor, for decoration and for economy. Then a salad of any available green or greens, and only as much dressing as will make the leaves shine. One slice of bread and butter. A custard or a milk pudding or a warm un-iced cake; and this meal offers only about 1,000 calories.

With rationing there is no temptation to hide calories in the buttered vegetables, to make sauces for the meat, to include cheese in the salad, to ice the cake or to have ice cream with it. And no one else at the table will have this food to make a contrast painful.

Calorie Counters

So far there is less than 2,000 calories taken in. But if the stomach craves food at four o'clock, a cracker and an apple will add no more than 200 additional calories.

A diet of 2,200 calories will bring about a slow and patient reduction in a woman of moderate activity. The reduction will not show up over a period of three weeks or so, but then it will begin. And the reason a 2,200-calorie diet—reasonably adequate in all other factors—will reduce now when it would not do so before is entirely due to rationing. Listen: Doctors, when they prescribed rigid reducing diets kept well in mind the frailty of women. They knew of the ten chocolate drops, the three cookies, the hidden spread of mayonnaise that picked up the calorie count during the day. They hoped, by prescribing a diet as low as they dared, that the 2,200-calorie count would not be passed.

But now a force much stronger than the doctor is speaking. It is absolutely unpatriotic to eat chocolates often, or butter, cream or sugar in quantity. The amounts allowed are needed in actual meal preparation. The fat person is given no more than the thin, and the thin are allowed less than they used to have. No chance for chiseling calories.

One other reason for the doctor's rigid diet: In order to keep women interested in any one thing something has to happen, and quick. Only a very restricted diet could bring about a quick reduction in weight. But now the time has no limit. It is the "duration." Dr. Rationing is not interested in a quick change. If an extremely low calorie diet is attempted in rationed times, under-nutrition may result. In fact, Dr. Rationing prescribes a slow change over a long period.

Slow But Certain

Now, if the plump person still fears cereals and potatoes, consider this:

Cereals and potatoes have a sparing action on the protein in the body. The body must give out energy. With meat and cheese and milk and fish and eggs either scarce or high in cost, the small amount allowed is needed to maintain muscles and blood. If these protein foods are burned for energy, as happens on a low-calorie diet, the body muscles may be harmed. Spare the body protein by eating enough of the other foods. Increased activity, increased interests, harder work, higher nervous tension, these all require more of the bland foods. Don't fret about rationing. Work with it. Accept the changes it brings about in your diet. Watch the results. Perfect health, solid strength can be had, and kept, by working with the ration.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Meeting the Meat Situation

BY R. K. HALL

WITHOUT being an alarmist, we think the possibility of more serious meat shortages demands immediate foresight and provision—if not provisions. And now is the time to take steps—not when the farmers and the packers begin arguing as to who is to blame and the butchers pick up their cleavers to stand off their one-time customers.

There is a very simple—even obvious—solution. Of course, it involves a return to the pioneer stage, but if we're reduced to the point either of going pioneer or going without a meat bone, who wouldn't pioneer? Anyway, by the time clothes-rationing, furniture-rationing, fuel-rationing, and all the other rationings are in full swing, we'll assuredly look like pioneers, so why balk at acting like one?

The solution is this: let us make use of the enormous amount of meat all around us which we have hitherto ignored. No, we don't mean cannibalism. That's distinctly out, taboo, contrary to law. However, come to think of it, we know several juicily plump people that at a pinch—but no, that line of thought is too disgusting. Probably they'd be pretty tough or stringy in any case.

What we really had in mind was, first of all, our birds. This meat resource may roughly be classified as (a) birds in the hand or caged creatures like canaries, parrots, love birds, etc. and (b) birds in the bush comprising sparrows, robins, starlings, blackbirds, etc. We have never eaten fried canary on toast or love bird à la King, but we imagine that with three meatless weeks as an appetizer we could find accommodation for all the canaries on, say, Palmerston Boulevard or half the starlings that roost nightly in the tree outside our window.

There would be, of course, the matter of catching the bush birds. One way would be to keep careful watch on your cat. Sooner or later it will stalk a bird and, if you are quick, you should be able to capture your pet before it has disposed of the major part of the bird. If you lose out on this, the alternative is to alter your plan at once and give pussy the rôle of honor.

Then there is the bow and arrow. With a little practice, you might knock over at least enough sparrows for a quite satisfying sparrow ragout. Much quicker, perhaps, would be the BB gun or .22 rifle—but you'll have to keep a sharp eye out for the police and be prepared to pay your neighbors a certain amount for broken windows and chipped brickwork.

For older people we recommend the box trap. Prop up one end of a soap box on a short stick to which is attached a fifty-foot cord. Place a bit of bread under the box and at the psychological moment jerk the cord—and pleasant eating!

The ideas elaborated in the foregoing paragraphs may be added to ad infinitum. No mention has been made, you will observe, of the numerous animals in the zoo, the horse population, the squirrels from which our pioneer forefathers made such excellent pie, and the despised rat which, during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War, was elevated to the status of a delicacy and commanded a higher price than a present-day choice leg of lamb.

Who knows? It is just faintly possible that we may yet have to rally to the slogan: Eat a rat to beat a rat.

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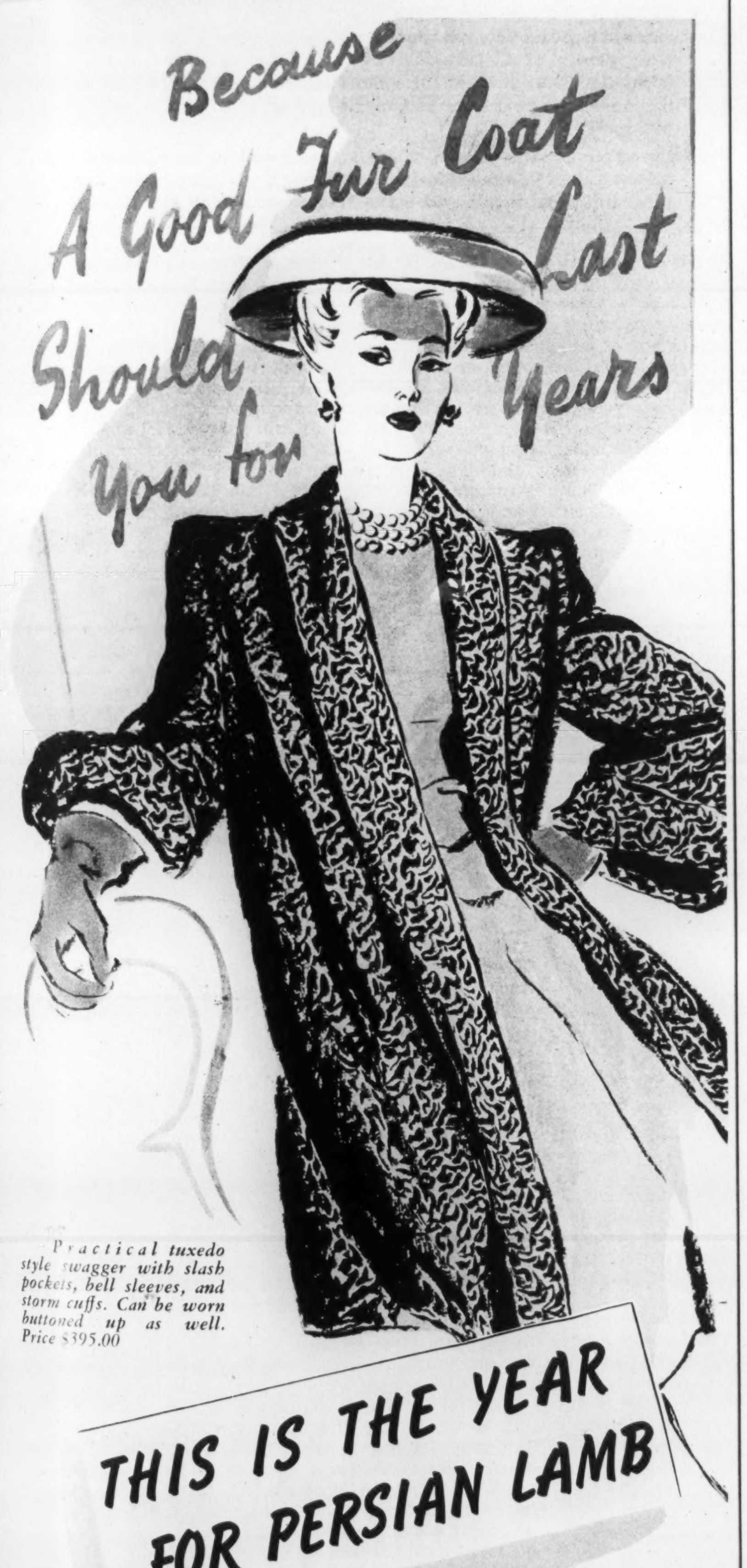

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Hot Spots For The Preacher

BY J. SMYTH CARTER

PERHAPS the former Methodist system of changing preachers at three or four year intervals had certain merits, shared by both the people and pastor.

One rural church I attended had an unusual difficulty. Each Sunday the small congregation persisted in filling the rear pews, leaving several rows of yawning empties, a silent inspiration, at the front of the auditorium. Finally, during one period between Sundays the preacher, possessing Mohammed-like tendencies, moved the pulpit forward six or eight feet, just inside the altar rail. From there he preached for a brief period only. Soon certain chagrined members of the church board returned the sacred desk to its former moorings and fastened it down with six inch spikes.

Even with the preachers immune from lobbying, the task of the conference stationing committee in wisely placing the ministers was difficult. The first draft of allocations was followed by a second making necessary alterations. At one such annual meeting of the Montreal Conference of the Church a young English preacher, with limited knowledge of Canada, was much disturbed as to his next preaching home. Finally, one of his fellow ministers sympathetically inquired:

"And where are you to be stationed during the next three years?"

"Well, I'm just a bit worried" replied the English parson in excited tones. "You see, on the first draft they had me slated for Ell Original (L'Orignal) but now on the second draft they are sending me to Brimstone's (Brinston's) Corners."

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ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Peat Can Help Solve Canada's Fuel Shortage

BY CLAUDE L. FISHER

Peat, long regarded as a low grade or indifferent fuel used mostly by the poorer people of Europe can now, according to statements by Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, take its earned position among the aristocrats of fuel, either for domestic or industrial purposes.

Mr. Bracken spoke before a meeting of the representatives of the Weekly Newspapers of Canada last week during which he advocated the immediate inauguration of a national fuel policy of which peat from the numerous peat bogs of Ontario and Quebec would form a "potential part".

Mr. Bracken would grasp Canada's fuel problem as a whole and not piecemeal. He would initiate a planned economy using natural resources where found and make them complementary to each other.

WHEN the late Earl of Balfour, one time Prime Minister of Great Britain, and his brother, the present Earl, embarked in 1912 upon the problem of drying peat and producing a briquette suitable for domestic purposes, they tackled something that took twenty years to accomplish and also a substantial proportion of their family fortunes.

Their British bulldog tenacity won through and their vision was rewarded by success. Their scientific work and investigations were carried on at Dumfries in Scotland where a small experimental yet commercial plant was set up and various methods tried and rejected through the long period of trial and error. At length it was finally proven that peat bogs would yield a commercial fuel, a fuel harder than anthracite, smokeless, clean to handle and transportable with a minimum loss from "breakage". This peat fuel is entirely suitable for furnaces, cook stoves, Quebec heaters and fire places. It burns without clinkers with but little ash residue. Best of all, Mr. Householder, this fuel can be delivered to your bins with a saving of from 15% to 20% in cash in your heating bills.

Peat as a fuel, domestic or industrial, is part of the national fuel policy envisioned by Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, in an address he made last week before the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. Mr. Bracken was extremely fortunate in his selection of a medium to present his views and at the same time he gave those views an acid test, for no more alert or representative audience could be had than one composed of those who direct the destinies of the weekly papers throughout Canada. Mr. Bracken, as always, spoke with moderation and restraint with an amplitude of facts and data based upon the statements of eminent engineering authorities and fuel experts of international reputation.

Mr. Bracken would deal with our serious fuel situation as a whole and not piecemeal. It would be a comprehensive "planned" economy not only for the present emergency but for the long-time view of post-war days as well. It was the planned use of natural resources where they were found that enabled Russia to withstand the vicious assaults of Germany and yet stage a comeback that has evoked the wonder and admiration of the world.

In his survey of Canada's fuel situation, Mr. Bracken pointed out that the maritimes, the prairie provinces and British Columbia all have ample deposits of coal and it now depends primarily upon a proper use of manpower in those areas to attain the desired results. Already over one-seventh of the miners have left the coal areas from one cause or another yet the demand for coal with this

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Kenneth W. Taylor

NEWLY named successor to J. Gordon Taggart as Canada's Food Administrator, and the longest continuing executive of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Kenneth W. Taylor has been described by one Ottawa news source as "the man best able to provide the necessary liaison between the Board and the Department of Agriculture."

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was not quite 24 hours old when on September 4, 1939, Mr. Taylor arrived in Ottawa to assume his duties as its secretary.

Ahead of him was one of the most complex and difficult jobs in Canadian administrative history. Behind him were years of experience in practical and theoretical economy, of service with major Empire commissions and of important assignments in the teaching profession.

Born in China, where his missionary parents still live, the 44-year-old Food Administrator received his primary education at the China Inland Mission Schools in Chefoo.

In the War Services Registration files Taylor is listed as being able to milk a cow, an operation he learned on a farm near Toronto where he worked soon after coming to Canada. He was 16 then and earned $10 monthly, with bed and board free.

Reaching the age of 18 years he enlisted for active service overseas in the first Great War but, arriving in England, had to wait for a year before he could join his two brothers in France. At the end of the war he was "Corporal Taylor".

With army pay saved during his term as a soldier he returned to Canada, went to McMaster University. A scholarship took him to the University of Chicago for postgraduate work and a Master of Arts degree. A study of immigration problems followed in England. There he was assigned by the governor of the Bank of England to bring 50 boys back to this country, locate them on farms and report on their progress.

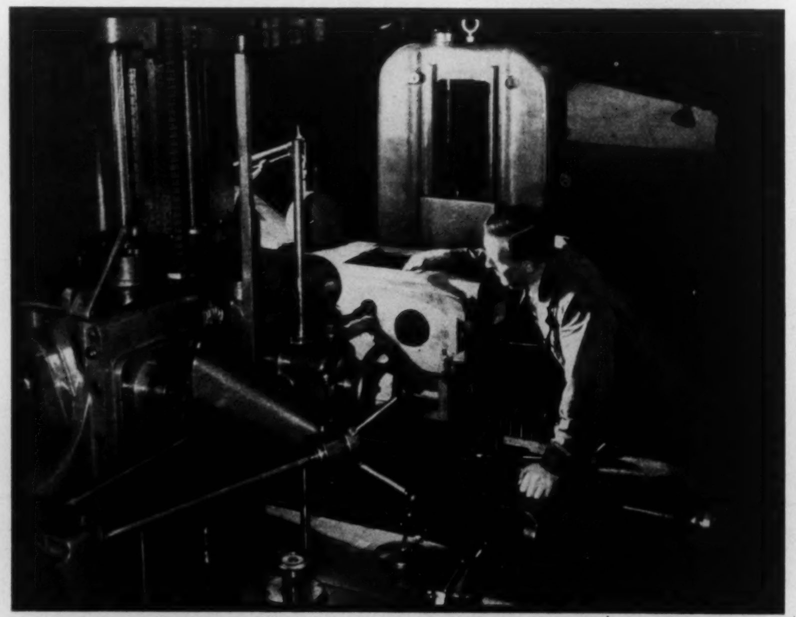
During the last war one Brooking, a dollar a year man in Washington, discovered the lack of men trained in theory and practice and he organized the Brooking Institute to train and develop men for government service. In 1925 Taylor was granted a fellowship to attend this school.

The same year he returned to Canada and McMaster to lecture in political economy and later was named professor of economy and associate dean of arts. He is now on loan from his academic duties.

Just seven years before he came to Ottawa to tackle the complex duties of his post as secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Taylor had been named to go to the Capital as special adviser to the Canadian delegation at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932. This was the beginning of many such conferences where he was to meet with men of many nationalities and representatives of the Commonwealth of Nations. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations conference, served as economic adviser on the Tory Royal Commission on Anthracite Coal, was economic adviser for Ontario on the Royal Commission on Dominion and Provincial Relations and a member of the Canadian delegation in the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in 1938.

Since his appointment as secretary he has been in daily contact with those who bring their problems to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He is acquainted with all phases of its policy and from his experience has found the answers to many difficult questions as they have developed from time to time.

Physically he is tall, slight. His mouth turns up at the corners and his sense of humor is betrayed by his eyes. He has no desire to impose edicts, but greater perhaps than this is his faculty of being able to listen, of absorbing every word spoken to him, of seeing the problem from the other fellow's point of view and finally giving gracefully his advice and his recommendations.



Indicative of the extent to which Canadian engineering skill has developed to meet wartime industrial needs is the fact that Canada is now making 50 per cent of her own machine tools. One of these celebrated "machines that make machines", the huge horizontal boring mill above is drilling holes in the column of a milling machine which will in turn play its part in turning out munitions of war. Prior to 1939, Canada imported the bulk of her machine tools from Great Britain and the U.S.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Materials of the Future

BY P. M. RICHARDS

HAVE you noticed that most talkers about the post-war (and their name is legion) seem to be either besotted optimists or dyed-in-the-wool pessimists? They expect either Utopia or perpetuation of all the pre-war sins of omission and commission. The truth no doubt is that the actuality will be somewhere in the middle ground, falling short of Utopia but constituting a very decided advance from the conditions of the past and holding almost limitless possibilities for further progress.

In material respects at least, realization of this advance is already assured by the enormous achievements of science during this wartime. Out of the chemists' laboratories, almost overnight, have come new processes and new products that are going to transform production for peace as they have production for war, and bring into being new wealth, new sources of employment, higher standards of living, of health and happiness.

These new processes and products are not visionary; they already exist and are in use, and it is unbelievable that we shall fail to use them and develop them further in the post-war. The chemist who has taken the world apart, molecule by molecule, and reassembled it in the form of rayon, cellophane, plastics and a thousand and one other products has found himself mobilized in his country's defence, and will find himself still in the front rank of service after the war.

Two Outstanding Factors

There are two outstanding factors in the future of the chemical industry. One is in plastics, the other is the development of petroleum chemistry which is just beginning to get into its stride. Tremendous growth is bound to occur in the plastics industry. A few years ago, total production of plastics in the United States was roughly 127 million pounds. In 1942 it probably went over 30 million pounds. The *Wall Street Journal* says that even without the addition of the tremendous projected production of synthetic rubber (also a plastic) in 1943, this year's plastics production will top that of last year by a wide margin. Part of this expansion will come through increased use of plastic plywoods which consume mostly the old type of phenol-formaldehyde plastics, used as glue. This growth will be brought about by new techniques of molding, using high frequency electric heating (short wave radio waves) and low pressures which make the process cheaper and available for large moldings. We shall also see the development of important plastics of entirely new types.

Petroleum as a chemical has hundreds of convenient molecules to play with compared with the score in coal tar. This means that many entirely new products can be made from petroleum, such as drugs, vitamins and plastics, in addition to synthetic fuels and many volume products like phenol and styrene and toluol.

One of the most spectacular tasks given to the chemist last year was the creation of a synthetic rubber industry to replace the natural rubber imports from Malaya. The laboratory technicians must provide the basic materials for the operation of this new industry; the chemists likewise have helped solve the rubber needs of the United Nations by developing plastics, not like rubber at all, which have taken over part of the load.

Better than Metals in Some Uses

Plastic parts are used in the manufacture of vital war products. The *Wall Street Journal* says that they are better than metal in some uses—in some heavy-duty applications in steel mills, for example. Most of the new ships, it is said, will have plastic bearings for their drive shafts. Every gas mask contains plastic parts; helmet liners are made of the same material, and bayonets have handles of plastics. The average battleship contains more than a thousand different plastic parts. Mortar shells have plastic fuse caps and bombers have plastic noses. Training planes, landing barges, torpedo boats and invasion gliders are made of plastic-bonded plywood.

The same science which has produced new explosives and new materials for war has also worked to lessen the horrors of war. The miracle drugs of the sulfanimide group are working daily to save lives which otherwise might be lost through infection and disease. This war-time has also seen a large increase in the production of vitamins. At first only a laboratory rarity, then a most expensive commercial product, discovery of new methods of production have permitted sensational price reductions, accompanied by an equally sensational growth in use.

Less than a decade ago, vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, sold for $213 an ounce. By mid-year of 1942, it was down to $1.65 an ounce. Vitamin B-1, which sold for $300 a gram in 1935, can now be bought for 53 cents a gram. Whether the future of the vitamin business lies in the sale of individual units, or wholesale to be added to foods, has not yet been determined. However, the commercial production of vitamins has permitted their addition to flour at a cost to the miller of only 15 cents a barrel, which may point the way to the marketing system which will provide for regular use.

reduced personnel is greater than it ever was before. The need of a definite fuel policy, including manpower, as applied to those parts of Canada where coal exists and is mined is quite evident.

With Ontario and Quebec it is somewhat different. These are sometimes called the "coalless" provinces. Ontario, it is true, has large lignite deposits up near James Bay which are being developed by the Ontario Government, but no matter what success may attend this effort, it can scarcely be expected that any appreciable quantity of lignite will reach the more thickly populated parts of Ontario some 400 or 500 miles away.

These two provinces depend mainly on imported coal for domestic purposes and for many industrial purposes as well, yet, according to Mr. Bracken, those two provinces have a solution virtually in their backyards, for nature has endowed both of them with abundance of fuel material in the numerous bogs that dot the two provinces, some of those bogs being quite close to existing cities and towns and agricultural areas. It is but a case of those two provinces using their own natural resources where they find them, adopting the latest scientific methods. Russia used a similar key in dealing with her problems.

Peat is Young Coal

Peat is young coal. It lies on the earth's surface in bogs and marshes. Like coal, it is decomposed vegetable matter and only requires proper dehydration (drying) under suitable conditions to convert it into a commodity comparable to anthracite. For nearly a century this drying baffled scientists. Practically all methods tried depended upon air-drying and this drying, whether open air or confined or both, was attended with difficulties of various kinds.

The system worked out under the Balfour sponsorship overcame all difficulties. It consists of two stages, the first, partial drying on the bog in the open air, and the second stage final drying and briquetting in a factory under definitely established conditions. The result is a consistent uniform product. This modern system is as far superior to some of the old systems as is modern dehydration of fruit and vegetables to the old method of stringing festoons of peeled and quartered apples above and around the kitchen stove of half a century ago or more.

Peat in its natural state is 88-92% moisture. This moisture content must be reduced to about 32% for industrial or steam purposes, where the peat is used best in powdered form. For domestic purposes the moisture content is reduced to from 10% to 13½% and briquetted under pressure of about five tons to the square inch, producing an ebony briquette that lights as easily as coal, gives out a consistent heat, lasts long and is so clean to handle that it will not soil the fingers.

About one and a half tons of peat briquettes are equal in heating value to one ton of anthracite and it is upon the actual heating value as delivered to the room or home that the saving of 15% to 20% is made in the householder's purse.

The "breakage" in peat briquettes is quite small, a very important factor. It averages less than 2% after being handled as many as eight times from factory to final destination. On the other hand, Welsh coal shipped from Wales to Montreal has a "breakage" loss as high as 20% to 22%. This broken part of the coal is then usually sold as blower coal.

Mr. Bracken mentioned four European countries where this new method of treating peat is now in successful operation, in each case a government undertaking or an undertaking with government assistance. Denmark, a country with no coal but numerous peat bogs, was the first country to instal a large commercial plant. This was done by the Danish government of the day (1933) when a large factory was completed at Kaas near Aalborg to manufacture briquettes from a peat bog there. This plant has since been doubled in size. The fuel is shipped as far south as Copenhagen. The next plant was erected in Eire under government auspices. Esthonia and Sweden followed.

Canada, though ranking third in total bog acreage, has no commercial plants. Its bog acreage is exceeded only by that of Russia and Finland. In Russia special attention has been paid to peat in powdered form for use in munition plants for steam purposes and for generating electric power. Even in 1934 the amount of electricity generated in Russia from peat exceeded that of the whole Ontario Hydro-Electric system.

Mr. Bracken laid special stress on the part that peat could play forthwith in the densely populated districts of Ontario and Quebec in the present emergency, though his national fuel policy includes the long term view as well.

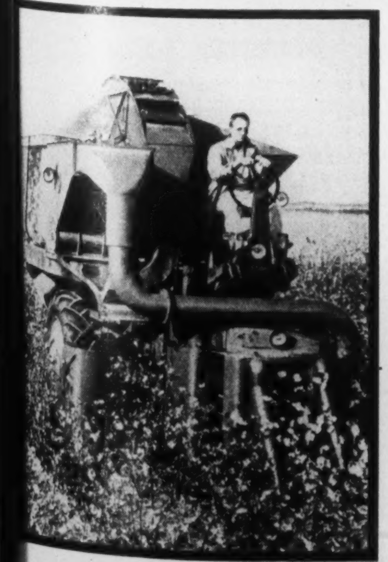
Many of Canada's 37,000 square miles of bogs have been surveyed. A number of those bogs have been drilled and definitely tested so that not only is the quantity accurately estimated but the quality as well. With quantity, quality, process and capital costs all known factors it was pointed out that the peat situation but awaits the "Go-ahead" signal and that with immediate drainage, production could be obtained before the end of the year.

The world-renowned steam engineering firm of Babcock & Wilcox worked out and guaranteed the factory efficiencies of the Balfour method. Later this firm built the Irish plant of Eire under this guarantee. The writer recalls the pride with which the chairman of Babcock & Wilcox told his hearers at a luncheon address that the Danish plant had been operating "with clock-like" regularity from its inception four years previous and that the process was a "complete success".

Little Manpower

In stressing peat's contribution to the present emergency, Mr. Bracken pointed out that but little critical material would be required and not a great deal of manpower and for those reasons amongst others peat could make an early contribution in the powdered form. The briquetting plant for domestic purposes would take somewhat longer but Mr. Bracken was very definite in including peat from the bogs of Ontario and Quebec as part of his national fuel policy making peat and coal supplementary and complementary to each other. Science and actual working conditions have paved the way.

It may be said in conclusion that Dr. H. G. Acres of Niagara Falls made a special trip to Europe to see and study the Balfour process in operation. His report is most eulogistic, confirming in its entirety all that has been claimed for peat, process efficiency, operation costs and fuel savings. Dr. Acres is at present chief consultant for the huge hydro plant being built for the Aluminum Company at Shipshaw for their Arvida works. This new hydro plant is the largest in the world being larger than Boulder Dam and will generate about 1,000,000 horsepower. Dr. Acres is also consultant for the new $40,000,000 synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia.



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TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY LIMITED

2-43

● executor and trustee since 1897 ●

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY

(Including wholly-owned subsidiaries)

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended December 31st, 1942

Submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held on February 25th, 1943

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit the annual report of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1942, together with Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement and Surplus Account.

Balance Sheet

Current Assets amount to $1,018,888.14 against Current Liabilities (which include provision for the unpaid balance of income and profits taxes) of $779,458.75 or a surplus of Current Assets over Current Liabilities of $239,429.39. Mortgage Loans have been reduced by payments amounting to $16,250.00.

Profit and Loss Statement

The gross revenue for the year amounted to $3,937,284.45, an increase of $926,391.96 over that of the previous year. After payment of operating expenses, administration, general expenses, operating taxes and licenses, the net operating income was $1,342,638.22, an increase of $567,168.97. There has been reserved for Depreciation $390,732.04, an increase of $41,984.36 over that for 1941. The net profit (before income and profits taxes) is $943,348.14, an increase of $519,270.67. Provision of $754,750 has been made for income and profits taxes. Of this, $74,382.47 is refundable under the Excess Profits Tax Act. The net profit transferred to Surplus Account is $188,598.14, an increase of $34,170.67 over 1941. Dividends have been paid half yearly at the rate of 40 cents per share per annum.

Traffic

Travel conditions within the Company's operating area have been influenced by several factors during the year. In view of the necessity of conserving gasoline and tires, and to better co-ordinate travel facilities in various places, the Government of the Dominion of Canada has instituted a directing control over urban and interurban transportation, including that carried on by motor buses. In conformity with regulations issued for this purpose, the Company has ceased some operations where alternative transportation is available, has reduced services on other routes, and increased the services given to many munition plants and other works largely devoted to the manufacture of war supplies. While the major portion of the Company's equipment is now used for carrying munition workers, the travel on the Company's regular routes presently operating, has increased. It has been a year of very heavy travel, and the Company's equipment has been used to capacity. When traffic lessens, considerable deferred maintenance expense must be undertaken which cannot presently be provided for. This year, 9,622,407 miles were operated, an increase of 643,195 miles over 1941.

City Services

In Kingston, Ontario, and in Sherbrooke, Quebec, the Company continued its city transportation service. This traffic has increased about 44.5%. Both cities are busily engaged in the manufacture of war supplies aside from the regular lines of business that are being carried on. Both are military centres and this has greatly increased the local travel.

Associated Companies

Restrictions upon travel between Canada and the United States which have been noted in previous reports still exist, with the result that although local business in both countries has improved, the overall result has not been satisfactory.

An agreement has been made to sell the Company's interest in the motor bus line between Montreal and New York, retaining the traffic representation. It is considered that the new arrangement will give more satisfactory results.

Land and Buildings

Last year's report mentioned the commencement of construction of the Company's permanent garage in Montreal. This was completed during the year, and has since the 1st of June been in full and satisfactory operation. The investment in terminal and garage facilities is shown under the headings of "Land" and "Buildings". The Company now owns adequate terminal facilities in Montreal, and garage facilities in Montreal, Que., Kingston and Rockland, Ontario. A suitable piece of land in Sherbrooke, Quebec, has been purchased for the eventual erection of a garage that will house and service the buses engaged in local and long distance business in the Sherbrooke district.

Passenger Equipment

Each year a certain portion of the Company's operating fleet requires replacement, and increased travel necessitates additional equipment. Early in the year the Company placed purchase orders for the buses that it was considered necessary to buy, but due to the fact that the demands for war equipment have priority, it was unable to obtain the full number of buses ordered. However, thirteen new buses have been received and placed in service during the year. All of the Company's operating equipment is in use and must be carefully conserved, as the probability of obtaining necessary new equipment is small until some lessening in the demand for war material will allow production of goods for normal use.

General

The Company desires to express its appreciation for the spirit in which its patrons have received the various changes that have been necessary in the operation of the buses. Every endeavour has been made to give the best service possible.

The war time conditions have imposed extraordinary demands on the entire organization and the management is very appreciative of the co-operation which has been given by the Staff. It is also proud of the many employees who are now with the Armed Forces and will welcome their return.

W. S. HART,
President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31st, 1942

ASSETS

Current:—		
Cash in Bank and on Hand	$ 74,599.14	
Call Loans	520,000.00	
Government and other Bonds (at less than market value)	164,141.26	
Accounts and Bills Receivable (less Reserve)	124,608.18	
Materials and Supplies	135,539.56	
		$1,018,888.14
Fixed:—		
Motor Coaches and Equipment	2,176,462.25	
Less: Depreciation	1,534,750.21	
	641,712.04	
Land	286,367.73	
Buildings (less Depreciation)	640,799.76	
		1,568,879.53
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Taxes		74,382.47
Investments in and Advances to Associated Companies		96,732.19
Franchises		491,448.42
Deferred Charges to Operation		35,144.42
		$3,285,475.17

LIABILITIES

Current:		
Accounts and Wages Payable (including Provision for Income and Profits Taxes)	$ 571,945.92	
Accrued Charges	50,238.48	
Unredeemed Tickets	157,274.35	
		$ 779,458.75
Operating and Insurance Reserves		241,483.25
Mortgage Loans		283,750.00
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized and Issued:— 250,000 shares of No Par Value		1,325,482.25
Surplus		580,918.45
Deferred Surplus:—		
Portion of Excess Profits Tax Refundable		74,382.47
		$3,285,475.17

Approved on behalf of the Directors: RUSSELL D. BELL, GEO. H. MONTGOMERY } Directors.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended December 31st, 1942, Compared With 1941

	1942	1941
Passenger Revenue	$3,883,714.85	$2,961,618.63
Other Operating Revenue	53,569.60	49,273.86
Total Operating Revenue	3,937,284.45	3,010,892.49
Deduct:		
Operating Expenses	2,081,298.42	1,782,229.98
Administration and General Expenses	132,877.34	108,867.39
Operating Taxes and Licenses	380,470.47	344,325.87
Total Operating Expenses	2,594,646.23	2,235,423.24
Operating Income	1,342,638.22	775,469.25
Less: Reserved for Depreciation	390,732.04	348,747.68
Net Operating Profit	951,906.18	426,721.57
Other Income:		
Income from Investments	6,203.14	5,541.15
Gross Profit	958,109.32	432,262.72
Less: Interest	14,761.18	8,185.25
Net Profit (before Income and Profits Taxes)	943,348.14	424,077.47
Deduct:		
Provision for Income and Profits Taxes (of which $74,382.47 is Refundable)	754,750.00	269,650.00
Net Profit Transferred to Surplus Account	$ 188,598.14	$ 154,427.47

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward from previous year	$ 492,583.81
Deduct:	
Adjustments applicable to prior years	263.50
	492,320.31
Add:	
Net Profit for year 1942 (transferred from Profit and Loss Account)	188,598.14
	680,918.45
Deduct:	
Dividends paid in 1942	100,000.00
Surplus Carried to Balance Sheet	$ 580,918.45

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have made an examination of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Provincial Transport Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Colonial Coach Lines Limited, Kingston City Coach Company Limited, and Sherbrooke City Transit Company Limited, as at 31st December 1942, and have received all the information and explanations we have required.

In connection therewith we examined or tested the books and accounting records of the Companies and other supporting evidence, but we did not make a detailed audit of all the transactions.

Materials and Supplies have been certified as to quantities and values by responsible officials.

Ticket Sales and Cash Funds have been checked periodically by the Companies' Internal Auditor, from whom we have received certificates to that effect.

An amount of $126,561.51 is reserved for the proportion of Unsettled Injuries and Damage Claims, payable by the Companies. The officials estimate this sum to be sufficient for the purpose.

Subject to the above, in our opinion, the foregoing Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the aforementioned Companies, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, February 12th, 1943.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

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LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

an agent for
SOCIAL SECURITY

Friend, Advisor and Protector to thousands in all walks of life, the Trust Company plays a vital part in the welfare of our people.

Widows, children and other dependants of the many citizens, whose estates are entrusted to our care, look to us for help and guidance and receive the sympathetic understanding and experienced assistance that will best assure their comfort and security.

The smaller the estate, the greater the need for skilful, low cost, Trust Company administration.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

Grain Elevator Issues

The recent rise in Alberta Pacific Grain Preferred, which has more than trebled in price in less than three months, has emphasized the fact that the grain industry as a whole has enjoyed substantially increased earnings for several years.

A current comparative analysis of the grain issues will be forwarded on request.

Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell
330 BAY STREET
TORONTO • AD. 5801

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411 AVENUE BUILDING . . . . SASKATOON, SASK.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

C. P. R. big shots have again voted down dividends on the common stock, although the company is making much more than enough for dividends. Shareholders have waited long enough, it seems to me. What do you think?

—*G. E., Toronto, Ont.*

It is true that holders of Canadian Pacific Railway ordinary stock have received no dividends since the last payment on April 1, 1932, and that earnings are currently at a level that makes payments possible—unofficial estimates are that around $2.35 per share was earned on the ordinary stock in 1942, comparing with $2.19 for 1941, $1.13 for 1940 and 32 cents for 1939. But, in deciding what disposition shall be made of enlarged wartime earnings, it is obvious that the directors cannot concern themselves only with the ordinary shareholders' desire for dividends. A recent official statement said that while the company's funded debt had been cut substantially during the past three years, fixed charges still are higher than they were when dividends were last paid, and it was considered proper that they should be brought down to something like former levels before ordinary dividends were resumed. The statement added that in the opinion of the directors, maintenance of a strong financial position to meet post-war uncertainties is imperative.

UPPER CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the ore position of Upper Canada Mines and how earnings for the current year will compare with last year's, also any general information you may have.

—*C. H. L., Halifax, N.S.*

Although details of ore reserves are not reported by Upper Canada Mines they are said to be sufficient for several years' milling, and the mine in the best physical position in its history. The No. 2 shaft area in the western section of the mine promises to be important and while the grade is not as high as in the older part of the mine, still a good average for Kirkland Lake. The mill is currently handling 200 tons daily but has capacity for double this which, however, can not be put in use for the duration.

The yield on the stock at the present market is above eight per cent. Last year 10½ cents was distributed but the policy of the company is to build up a strong treasury to counteract further exigencies. Net working capital at the end of April, 1942, was $98,070, plus investments in other companies totalling $142,375. Earnings for the 12 months' ending April 1943 are expected to equal, if not exceed last year's profit of almost 14½ cents. The labor situation is as satisfactory as can be expected.

Upper Canada has control of the Queenston property which has possibilities of making a profitable producer in the post war period.

BATHURST P. & P.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you think I would be safe in hanging on to my Bathurst Power & Paper "A" shares in view of the restrictions on newsprint?

—*D. J. B., Quebec, Que.*

Perhaps you're overlooking the fact that less than 20 per cent of Bathurst Power & Paper Company's total production is newsprint, and that the bulk of its output is pulp and various paperboard products. There is a large demand for all lines of the company's production except newsprint.

Because of its diversified output, Bathurst's earnings have been consistently favorable since the war started. Earnings in 1941 were $2.17 a share on the class "A" stock and the company paid $1.50 in dividends. While the earnings report for 1942, scheduled to be issued in the early future, is expected to show some adverse effect from the higher tax rates, the $1.50 dividend will probably be shown as covered by a good margin. For 1943 the chief uncertainty is in regard to newsprint earnings, and an increase in price would help offset higher costs in this department. Demand for other products seems likely to continue at a high level.

PARTANEN MALARTIC

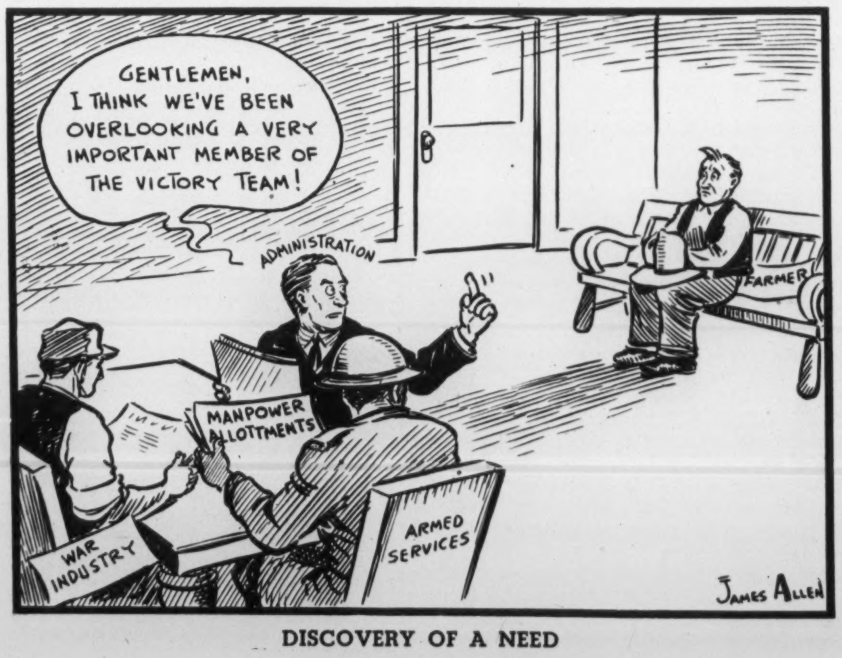
Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me what is being done on the Partanen Malartic property, and whether you consider the shares a buy at the present price for holding until after the war?

—*P. P. G., Kitchener, Ont.*

No work has been done on the Partanen Malartic Gold Mines property, which lies to the west of the producing section of the Malartic area, since the option held by Toburn Gold Mines was dropped in July, 1941. Toburn put down 26 drill holes, representing a total of 13,356 feet of diamond drilling, and although this encountered some interesting intersections no commercial orebody was indicated. Hence I would not regard the shares at present as having any appeal but would prefer waiting to see if finances are available after the war to carry out further exploration.

Since the incorporation of the company over $100,000, has been expended in exploration and the best that can be said at the moment is that the geological information obtained was interesting.



DISCOVERY OF A NEED

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

A MOCO FABRIC
THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per-cent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, February 18th/43.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, February 18th/43.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, April 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.
Toronto, February 16th, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
New Method Laundry Co.
Limited

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% per Annum on the Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared payable on Wednesday, March 17th, 1943, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Saturday, February 27th, 1943.

By Order of The Board,
JOHN P. SHEEDY,
Secretary.

GOLD & DROSS

CANADIAN CANNERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a common shareholder of Canadian Canners Ltd., I would appreciate any information you may have as to the effect of the excess profits tax on the profits and dividends, also the effect of the tin shortage.

—*J. M. F., Winnipeg, Man.*

Of course I can't tell you what per-share earnings are for the fiscal year which ends this week-end (February 28), but the company's volume of production during the year was apparently only slightly below that of 1941, which was the best production year in Canadian Canners' history, and even with substantially increased taxes the earnings for the year will doubtless prove to have exceeded dividend requirements by an ample margin.

Restriction of net profits to 70 per cent of "standard" will, of course, apply to the whole of the 1943-44 fiscal year as against but two-thirds of the year now ending. For a number of years past, including the standard period, the company's dividend disbursements were on a conservative basis, well below actual earnings on each class of stock. For the year 1941-42, for example, earnings on the 5 per cent first preferred were $5.88 per share against dividend payments of $1.20; $2.59 on the convertible preferred with dividends of 80 cents, and $3.85 (participating) on the common with dividends of 50 cents. Apparently the current dividend rates on the preferred and common stocks can be fully earned under the heavier tax charges in the coming fiscal year.

The high level of production in the year now ending is particularly encouraging in view of three factors which tended to curtail operations: (1) government reservations of stocks and the restriction of canning operations to larger size containers, (2) the labor situation, and (3) a substantial decline in the largest canning item, the pack of tomatoes, the supply of which was considerably reduced by weather conditions. As regards 1943, a recent order of the Administrator places no limit on the packing of canned fruits and vegetables in tinplate containers (in sizes of 20 oz., 28oz. and 105 oz., with the 16 oz. container discontinued) except in a few minor instances. This provision for 1943 indicates that no scarcity of cans is looked for, and that practically the sole limitations to production will be the supplies of labor and food.

SENATOR NORMAN P. LAMBERT, who was elected to the Board of Directors of the Empire Life Insurance Company at their Annual Meeting on Feb. 13th, 1943.

NORBEC COPPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I noticed your recent reference to the transfer of the assets of Newbec Mines to another company. What is the name of the latter company, and to whom should I apply to have my Newbec shares switched?

—*W. M., Toronto, Ont.*

Norbec Copper Mines is the name of the new company formed to take over the properties and certain other assets of Newbec Mines and is capitalized at 2,500,000 shares. Newbec is to receive 412,502 shares and provision is made for the distribution rateably amongst its shareholders on the basis of one new for 10 old shares, and of 359,480 shares of Lartic Mines, after one year from the date of acquisition of the properties by Norbec, or sooner, with Noranda's consent. The transfer agent is the Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Toronto.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Common stocks on the New York stock market, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

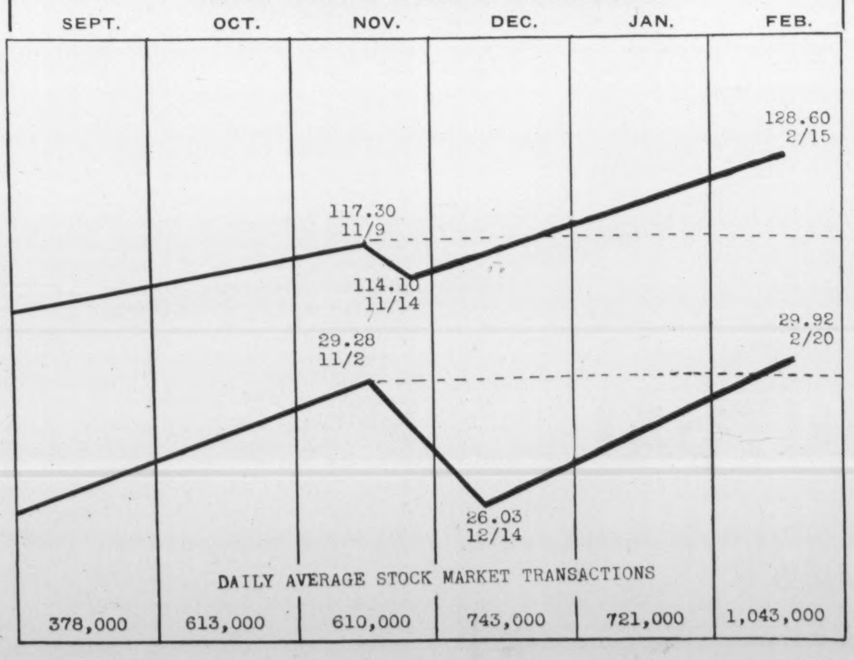
THE PATTERN OF THE MARKET SINCE APRIL, 1942

Since April 28, 1942 the stock market has projected an upward pattern. This advance, in its entirety, covering ten months, so far, and some 38% on the industrial average, is the most substantial that has been witnessed since 1938 when, over a period of eight months, the industrial average advanced some 60%. Volume on the 1938 advance reached a daily peak of over 3,000,000 shares compared with 1,830,000, to date, for the current move.

At various points in the current movement shares have registered price setbacks. These setbacks have represented short-term, or minor, adjustments to passing news developments of a temporarily adverse character or to an over-extended technical situation. In each instance the averages have then moved on into new high ground. The last such setback occurred from the early November peaks and culminated between late November and mid-December. The present minor rally, or last leg of the ten-month advance, registered high points, to date, at 128.60 on the industrials, 29.55 on the rails, in terms of closing prices.

Should another of the setbacks alluded to occur at this time and stop at above 114.10 on the industrials, 26.03 on the rails, which it probably would do, and should the two averages then move decisively above the recent high points, the ten-month advance would be reconfirmed and higher prices over several weeks would be in order. A setback and a rally not making new high points, however, if followed by a new setback carrying to under the first one, would represent the downward zigzag pattern by which an intermediate move is reversed.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarter per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1943, payable 15th April, 1943, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1943.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER, Secretary.

Montreal, February 18th, 1943.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited for the quarter ending 31st March, 1943, payable 1st April, 1943, to shareholders of record 5th March, 1943.

By order of the Board,

L. P WEBSTER, Secretary.

Montreal, February 18th, 1943.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 92

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of March, 1943.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, February 15th, 1943.

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 25

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend amounting to three cents per share for the first quarter of 1943, has been declared, payable March 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at close of business March 1st, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

H. M. ANDERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., February 16th, 1943.

Simpsons, Limited

4¼% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds

Due December 1st, 1951

Price: 102 and accrued interest, yielding 3.98%

Enquiries receive prompt attention.

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DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

MIDLAND SECURITIES LIMITED

TORONTO LONDON

30th ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS MARKED GAINS

Increase in Savings Account Maintained

Guaranteed Trust Account increased from $5,380,188.06 to $5,484,477.52

Strong Liquid Position

Government Bonds held at market value, demand loans and cash on hand—$2,375,221.64, equivalent to 123.40% of total savings on demand as compared with 115.45% last year.

New Business Obtained

Increased number of estates and agencies under administration. The Company was appointed executor under a large number of new wills.

Real Estate Position Stronger

Real estate held for sale decreased from $487,350.96 in 1941 to $388,696.25 in 1942. The Company disposed of a substantial number of properties for which it was Mortgagee in possession.

A copy of the report will be mailed on request.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Heart Disease Arch Foe of Longevity

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While the mortality from many formerly death-dealing diseases has been showing a steady reduction over a lengthy period as a result of the devoted efforts of scientists, physicians, research and laboratory workers, the death rate from heart disease continues to increase at an alarming rate.

Of course heart disease has never been the subject of such intensive and far-reaching preventive campaigns as tuberculosis and cancer, although the mortality from these two diseases is only about 20 per cent and 57 per cent respectively of that from heart disease. It is time for more active war upon this most deadly enemy of long life.

TODAY the average expectation of life at birth is about 65 years, whereas thirty odd years ago it was 46 years. Thus in the interval death has on the average been further postponed by 19 years. In some quarters this deferment of the event of death, which is often cited as an advance in public health, is not looked upon as an unmixed blessing. It is claimed that medical attendance, while improving the health of the community, must tend towards an increase in the actual volume of illness, because everyone who is sick and recovers lives to be sick later on, and so prolongation of life means, among other things, that in the age distribution of the population a larger proportion falls within those groups which are more exposed to the risk of illness.

This fact was emphasized by members of the British Royal Commission on National Health Insurance in 1926 in stating their reservations to the Committee's Report. They said: "Without considering remoter consequences, 'postponement of the event of death' may therefore mean — in many cases must mean — an increase in the number of illnesses requiring medical attention... In this possible direct increase in the volume of sickness there is, however, nothing to cause perturbation from the point of view of public health, but it is different when we turn to consider the possibility of these remoter consequences which do in fact exist... It is the honorable and charitable foundation of the medical profession that suffering, wherever it exists, is to be relieved; that life, so long as it may be, is to be strengthened and continued.

Keeping Unfit Alive

"Yet clearly there may be, as things are at present, a possibility of conflict between the ultimate ideals of the medical profession which regards every individual life as alike of supreme importance, and the remoter interests of the community which in retrospect may not be able to take so impartial a view; for while it is the aim and object of medical attendance to strive to the uttermost to keep alive even the most unfit, it may incidentally and as a consequence give these the opportunity of continuing their race in the next generation.

"It would be well to realize that this is a force which is certainly operative to some extent, and may be operative to a considerable extent, and in so far as it is operative, and unless counteracted by other influences, it will tend to a continual worsening of the health of the population generally and a continually increasing drain for health services."

Those interested as workers in the public health field will likely agree with the foregoing statements.

While the extension of the average life span brings certain reactions, as noted above, the effort to further push back the death line continues unabated on the part of scientists, physicians, research and laboratory workers. The mortality rate from measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, bronchitis, appendicitis, typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis, etc., has been so reduced that these diseases no longer terrorize those who are attacked by them.

Alarming Increase

But the death rate from heart disease has increased and not decreased in the period during which the average life span has been lengthened. Among the reasons advanced for this increase is the effect of life-conserving measures in preserving the weaklings of the race into the ages where the degenerative diseases predominate. It must be recognized that not all forms of heart disease are involved in the alarming increase which has taken place in recent years in the mortality rate from organic heart disease. In 1922 the death rate was 92.6 per 100,000 policyholders, while in 1939 the rate was 195.1. In the same period the cancer death rate increased from 60.7 in 1922 to 99.2 in 1939; the cerebral hemorrhage death rate increased from 48.6 to 58.6, while the death rate from Bright's disease decreased from 48.7 in 1922 to 39.2 per 100,000 policyholders in 1939.

Most of the increase in the mortality from heart disease has taken place in those forms resulting from degeneration in the arteries supplying the heart muscle with blood, so that the fundamental problem is recognized as one of arterio-sclerosis. One authority, Dr. Walter E. Thornton, Medical Director of the Lincoln National Life, says there is a unity between Bright's disease, cerebral hemorrhage and organic heart disease that is clouded when each is represented separately.

He points out that the underlying state is more properly termed cardio-vascular renal disease because the heart, blood vessels and kidneys are all three involved in the typical case. He adds: "The relative amounts of these involvements vary from case to case, but it makes little difference to the true nature of the disease whether the terminal event is heart failure, which is reported most commonly, blood vessel failure producing cerebral hemorrhage, or kidney failure called Bright's disease. A common factor is oftenest elevated blood pressure, which is not listed at all as a cause of death, or arterio-sclerosis which in its own name is quite inconspicuous in the formal tabulation."

Causes of High Rate

With respect to the causes usually given for the increase in the heart disease death rate, such as overeating, lack of exercise, lack of proper rest, the strain of supporting the modern tempo of life, the tension of business, urban hurry and noise, focal and other infections, the increasing use of tobacco, alcohol, coffee and drugs, the avitamic and other characteristics of pre-prepared foods, etc., this authority says that while no doubt many of these play a part, the precise effect of each is chiefly a matter of theory rather than of scientific demonstration, and that there is a plethora of opinion but a dearth of precise information. The seriousness of the situation is such as to show the need of a thorough exploration of all revelant data, and the formulation of plans to encourage research into such points as are not scientifically established. It would appear that the institution of life insurance must be prepared to take the initiative in this respect.

An interesting table appears in a recent issue of the New York *Spectator* showing the death claims resulting from heart disease paid in 1941 by 164 United States life companies, 10 Canadian life companies, and 16 fraternal societies. The amount paid by the United States life companies was $177,413,293, which was 24.4 per cent of the total claims paid. The amount paid by the Canadian life companies was $4,455,686, or 39.1 per cent of the total claims paid, while the amount paid by the fraternal societies was $9,143,292, or 38.8 per cent of the total claims paid.

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Inquiries

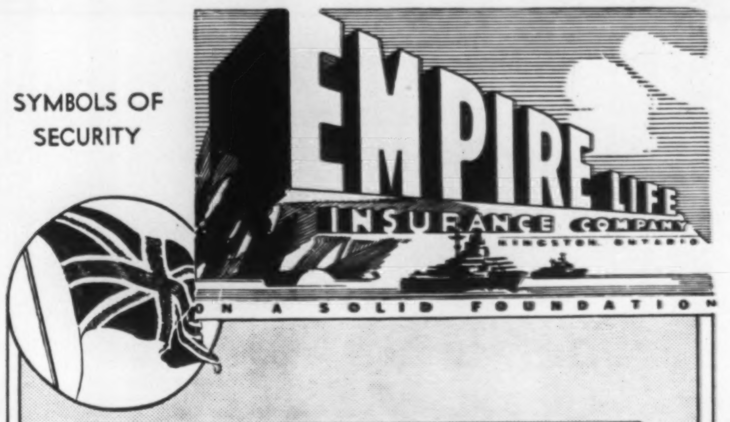
Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish a report on the financial position in Canada of the Continental Insurance Company of New York? What I am interested in ascertaining is how well are the holders of its policies in this country protected in case of a heavy loss.

—D. D. F., Windsor, Ont.

The Continental Insurance Company, with head office at New York, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1853 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1910. It is regularly licensed throughout Canada and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the beginning of 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $1,370,170, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $311,352, showing a surplus of assets in Canada of $1,058,818 over liabilities in Canada. Comparing the amount of its surplus in Canada with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability in Canada, $256,596, it will be seen that the company is in a very strong financial position in Canada in relation to the volume of business transacted here.

SYMBOLS OF SECURITY



Some Features of the 1942 Annual Statement

Payments to Living Policy-holders and Beneficiaries	$ 763,000
Assets	11,172,000
Policy Reserves	10,001,000
Income	1,676,000
Capital and Surplus Funds	835,000
Insurance in Force	44,452,000

—Security and Service—

CHARLES P. FELL, President — L. T. BOYD, General Manager

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY KINGSTON ONTARIO

71st Annual Financial Statement

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1942

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Book Value of Real Estate owned or held for sale	$ 50,637.07	Total provision for unpaid claims	$ 110,783.95
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, first liens	856,054.11	Total net reserve carried out at 80%	488,254.48
Agreements for Sale	5,367.64	Reserve and unpaid claims under unlicensed reinsurance unsecured	14,120.94
Book Value of Bonds and Debentures owned	2,027,699.40	Agency and other expenses, due and accrued	1,801.32
Book Value of Stocks owned	205,177.32	Taxes due and accrued	28,918.82
Cash on hand and in banks	82,046.81	Reinsurance balances	27,800.84
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	27,907.41	Reserve for loss on investments	79,339.91
Agents' balances written on or after October 1, 1942	114,166.41	Reserve for return of premiums	3,722.67
Amount due from reinsurance on losses already paid	18,400.86		$ 754,742.93
Accounts Receivable	1,916.08	Surplus for protection of policyholders	2,634,630.18
	$3,389,373.11		$3,389,373.11

ASSETS IN 1932: $1,826,944.07 - IN 1942: $3,389,373.11

"Every fire in Canada in 1942 was unintentionally a distinct economic contribution to the Axis. . . . Thus, great responsibilities devolve upon managements, business proprietors and householders to guard their properties more carefully than ever before as a patriotic duty, if for no other reason."

From the Address of HENRY KNELL, *President*

The ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Henry Knell, *President* — F. W. Snyder, *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE: KITCHENER, ONTARIO

Jumps in Wage Rates Alarm Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

London.

DISCUSSION about wages in Great Britain is tending to float about between the Scylla of facts and the Charybdis of principles. Recently, the House of Commons heard the Minister of Labor, speaking for the Government, condemn the argument that there should be a ceiling fixed to wages and an end put to the "collective bargaining system" by which wages rates are still determined, and they heard him damn to eternity those people who sought to put the man in the Services against his comrades in the factories by comparing their wagepackets. Mr. Bevin was at times quite heated.

Unless a ceiling is fixed, wage jumps will shoot Britain's economy into a condition wherein immediate inflation is only prevented by devices which make the potential inflationary state extremely dangerous.

A vast reservoir of spending power is being built up. The bigger it is allowed to grow, the bigger the danger and the less chance of political courage screwing itself to the point of enforcing measures to shut the floodgates.

Can this question not finally be put into a perspective which will enable those who must solve it to see it for what it is? It is no question of one section of the community being "put against" another section. That principle of behavior does not enter into it. It is no question of comparing the striking increase in production with the hardly less striking increase in wages, for the interrelation of these phenomena is commonly interpreted according to the political wishes of the observer. Never was there more confusion about so vital an issue, and never was clearheadedness more important.

Leave figures out of it. The fact is that wage rates have risen very substantially since the war began. And they have risen unequally. In America wage claims are based on the index of the cost of living, and this has also been the habit in Britain. It is not altogether a satisfactory habit.

Indices of the cost of living show price rises in a range of commodities. But rationing limits the quantity of these commodities which may be bought well below the pre-war level, so that there is a quantitative element as well as a qualitative one. If the price of a certain necessary commodity has doubled but the permissible ration is half normal consumption per head before the war it is not arguable that wages should be increased by an amount to cover the net rise in the price.

That would not maintain the standard of living, for no more than the same amount of money spent previously on the commodity can be spent on it, since only half as much is available. The rest of our hypothetical wage increase is "loose" or inflationary money.

Where is Surplus?

There is no doubt at all that the money surplus in the hands of wage earners has largely increased during the war. Where has it gone? Lord Kindersley can show how much has gone into war savings. A commendable figure but nothing like a good enough one to satisfy those to whom the ideal of voluntary saving is something which needs practical proof of its adequacy before it can be allowed to rule out compulsion as a measure against inflation. The rest has gone, firstly, into the race for the luxury goods whose supply is so limited, into stocks and shares, and into personal banknote hoards.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is right in believing that the degree of inflation in the country is notably small in the circumstances. But in circumstances of rigorous control it would be a high and disconcerting degree.

If only the politician could be brought to see inflation as the economist sees it, if the trade unions could be taught that by clinging to what they call their hard-earned privileges, their bargaining system, they are courting the danger of so aiding inflation that all their good work is completely cancelled out in a madness wherein the monetary gains of the workers are swept away into insignificance like matchsticks on the tide of inflation—if this could be done we might have a wages policy.

The Government, however, says there is to be no departure from the existing system. What, then, is the prospect? Workers are human; that is plain enough from the obvious improvements in output which higher wages have yielded. Must we not now expect an increase in the claims of labor? Will the workers not think they are under special protection? The Government has gone down on to its knees before, asking that no wage claims should be raised unless they were absolutely necessary. It was a vain genuflection.

Now, because the Government has shown beyond doubt that it has not the courage of its convictions, now that the Minister of Labor has shown that he does not see eye to eye with the Treasury on the point, no new begging will serve. So the job is with the trade unions. They alone can do what the Government should have done before. They alone can put a stop to the wage jumps. Will they do it? Since the war started they have been in close consultation with Downing Street. They have made sacrifices, permitting unskilled labor to work with their skilled men. They have tolerated long hours. But they have stuck at wages, and now the job is to teach them that they must not stick at it.

The Inflationary Potential

Lord Keynes must surely have told the Government that unless a ceiling is fixed, wage jumps will shoot the economy into a condition wherein immediate inflation is only prevented by devices which make the potential inflationary state extremely dangerous. A vast reservoir of spending power is being built up, and no one knows what apparatus exists for preventing its undamming after the war. The bigger it is allowed to grow, the bigger the danger, the less chance is there of political courage screwing itself to the point where it will enforce measures to shut the floodgates.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

$1,515,315
Dividends returned to policyholders in 1941

Every phase of this Company's operations—its rigid selection of risks, its economy of operation, its conservative management—contributes to the final aim of mutual insurance: to give policyholders the highest protection at the lowest cost.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,310,837.04
Surplus - - - - - - 1,735,148.47
—Write for Financial Statement—
Free on request, our Second Booklet
"Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

FIDELITY
Insurance Company of Canada
TORONTO

Established 1809
CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
EST. 1884
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1942

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 2.00
Bonds and Debentures at book value (Par Value $822,007.92)..	$793,714.47	
PLUS: Amount to increase to values approved by Dom. Govt.	4,816.67	798,531.14
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash in banks		122,621.01
Interest accrued on investments ...		6,835.39
Agents' Balances under 90 days	33,142.76	
Less	691.93	32,450.83
1942 Assessments unpaid		14,218.88
Surrender value of Life Insurance..		3,621.70
OTHER ASSETS:		
Autos, Furniture and Fixtures.....	$ 2.00	Not included
Agents' Balances over 90 days	691.93	
NET ADMITTED ASSETS		$993,280.95

LIABILITIES

Provisions for Net Unpaid Claims		$ 11,333.38
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		155,624.85
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		58,113.41
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Reinsurance		7,313.32
Taxes due and accrued		6,806.23
Sundry Accounts Payable		700.00
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		16,154.60
Employees Retirement Fund		21,020.27
Total Liabilities to the Public		$277,066.06
Reserves for Contingencies	$ 25,000.00	
Reserve for future fluctuation of Investments	85,000.00	$110,000.00
SURPLUS brought forward January 1, 1942	516,430.09	
Increase to Surplus, Dec. 31, 1942..	89,784.80	
		$606,214.89
TOTAL		$993,280.95

Unassessed Portion of Premium Notes . . . $675,457.28

CERTIFICATE TO POLICY HOLDERS: We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1942. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at the 31st December, 1942, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All the transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
23rd January, 1943.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President. **E. H. MUIR, Vice-president.**
A. H. THORPE, Mgr.-Secretary. **A. G. HALL, Treasurer.**

DIRECTORS
M. G. TIDSBURY, E. H. MUIR, E. D. ALDER, JAMES McKENZIE,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, J. C. MILLER, K. C. JOSEPH TRIMBLE,
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Winnipeg, HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials."

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

Company Reports

DOMINION LIFE

DURING the past year the Dominion Life Assurance Company increased its business in force from $196,711,244 to $211,286,275, showing a gain for the year of $14,575,031. More than 8,000 new policies were issued by the company in 1942 for a total of $26,656,201—one-third more than in the previous year. While the volume of new business did not establish a company record, the amount of the gain in insurance in force was exceeded in only one previous year, 1928, since the company was established. Total income from all sources in 1942 was $8,883,972, being $3,244,237 in excess of the total disbursements. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $3,247,892, of which about 63.6 per cent represented payments to living policyholders, as compared with $3,385,029 in 1941. At December 31, 1942, the assets amounted to $52,538,411, showing an increase for the year of $3,289,426. Assurance and annuity reserves were increased by $2,564,842 to $43,121,291. After paying $528,259 in dividends to policyholders, the free surplus at the end of the year was $1,815,994, showing an increase for 1942 of $54,659.

VICTORIA TRUST

A SMALL gain is reported by Victoria Trust and Savings Company during 1942, with net profits of $59,461, compared with $56,494 in 1941. Report shows assets up $250,000. Of this increase, $200,000 is accounted for by increased estates under administration.

The company has strengthened its liquid position by purchases of Dominion Government and Government guaranteed bonds, which are carried in the balance sheet at over $1,000,000, an increase of $200,000 over 1941.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL

UNDER sound and capable management, the old-established Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company has steadily grown in business and financial strength over a lengthy period of years. Last year was the most successful one in its long history of seventy-one years. The total premiums written in all departments amounted to $1,067,097, showing an increase of $7,521 over 1941 in spite of the fact that fire and automobile insurance rates were substantially reduced during the year. While the general experience shows a sharp increase in fire losses in Canada, the company's fire loss ratio was reduced from 50.1 per cent in 1941 to 48.8 per cent in 1942. Total fire premiums written in 1942 were $615,285, while the net losses incurred amounted to $221,065. Total automobile insurance premiums written in 1942 were $315,616, showing an increase of $7,174 for the year, while the losses amounted to $86,271. Total premiums written in the casualty lines in 1942 were $136,195, while the loss ratio was only 39.9 per cent. During the past year the company has confined the investment of available funds to Victory Loans. Total assets at the end of the year were $3,389,373, while the total liabilities amounted to $754,743, showing a surplus over all liabilities of $2,634,630.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH
of Toronto, who has been elected a director of Capital Trust Corporation Limited at the 30th annual meeting of the Company in Ottawa. Mr. McDonough is also president of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

NEW records of business achievement were set by the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association during the past year, reports M. D. L. Rhodes, President. The company's assets are now in excess of $11,500,000. During 1942 Northwestern enjoyed a total premium volume of $11,393,090, which is an increase of $257,467 over the previous year's record. Dividends returned to policyholders last year amounted to $1,847,950, making a grand total of $31,577,050. returned since organization. Losses paid for the year totalled $3,195,436.

Surplus was increased to $3,103,240 with the addition of $445,485 during 1942, and the unearned premium reserve increased to $7,389,563.

The Northwest Casualty Company, wholly owned and managed by Northwestern, showed assets of $3,793,951, and continued its gains with the addition of $33,724 to policyholders' surplus, the annual report shows.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

POLICYHOLDERS of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company were presented with the strongest balance sheet in the company's history at the annual meeting in Portage la Prairie. During 1942 the company increased its surplus by $89,784, or 17.38 per cent, besides adding $15,000 to reserve, making a grand total of $85,000 in reserve for fluctuations in value of investments. Investment reserve will now permit a drop of 10.65 points in market value of all bonds and debentures held, without disturbing the surplus.

The company's assets increased by $124,689 during the past year, while additions to reserves have increased liabilities by $34,904, thereby allowing an increase of $89,784.80 in surplus. M. G. Tidsbury, president, reported that premium note business had produced one million dollars additional business for 1942, and that collections in this department had been excellent. The company now has $3.58 worth of assets for every $1.00 liability, without taking into consideration the unassessed premium notes.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT

ANNUAL report of Provincial Transport Co. for year 1942 shows wide expansion both in gross revenue and in operating profits as compared with preceding year, and despite increased write-off to depreciation and materially heavier tax provision, net earnings moderately higher at equivalent of 75 cents a share against 61 cents a share earned in 1941.

Passenger revenues for year under review, at $3,883,715, were up over $920,000 from previous year and other revenue was somewhat higher at $53,569. Operating expenses increased about $360,000 to $2,594,648 leaving operating profits up at $1,342,638 from $775,469 in 1941. Depreciation write-off was $42,000 higher and federal taxes absorbed $485,000 more at $754,750 (which includes $74,382 of refundable E.P. tax). Net earnings after all charges were $34,000 higher at $188,598.

Balance sheet reveals a general strengthening of position, aggregate of cash, call loans and holdings of government and other bonds at $758,000 comparing with $500,000 at the end of 1941. Net working capital as of the end of the year amounted to $239,429, as compared with $186,805 on previous balance sheet. Balance owing on mortgage loan was reduced by $16,250 during the year to $283,750.

EMPIRE LIFE

THE annual statement of the Empire Life Insurance Company shows that Dominion of Canada bonds now comprise the company's largest single investment, and surplus funds provided as added protection for the policyholders, in addition to the legal reserves of $10,001,057, now exceed $835,000.

"Examination of this company's total assets of $11,172,135," said President Charles P. Fell at the shareholders' meeting, "discloses a wide diversification of holdings. Bonds represent 68% of the total. The investments are comprised as follows:

Canadian Government bonds	30%
Municipal bonds	14%
Corporation bonds	24%
Mortgages	12.5%
Policy Loans	7.7%
Preferred and Common Stocks	8.3%
Real Estate	3.5%
	100%

Holdings of real estate in recent years have been declining both in total dollar amount and as a percentage of the whole.

In commenting on the results for the year, L. T. Boyd, general manager, stated that "Insurance in force now approximates $45,000,000. Acquisition costs were substantially reduced, and the surplus resulting from the year's operations was again largely utilized to maintain reserves at most satisfactory levels—the total funds available for the additional protection of the 35,000 policyholders now exceeding $835,000.00."

Must You Borrow
To Carry On Your War Work?

Your war work is your most important job. The Bank of Montreal encourages war-time saving, rather than *borrowing*, but there are cases where a timely bank loan not only saves money for the borrower but helps him to do a better job for VICTORY. Please feel free to discuss your financial needs in confidence with the manager of our nearest branch.

BANK OF MONTREAL
"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"
Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation*
A 190

The Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

The Victoria Trust and Savings Company

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

Balance Sheet—December, 31st, 1942

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises and Land, Lindsay and Cannington		$ 26,000.00
Other Real Estate—Farm properties		75,549.71
City properties		101,141.91
Advances to Estates and Agencies under administration		19,801.32
Property Equipment		3,339.00
Mortgages and Agreement for Sale		
Principal	$ 1,145,263.64	
Interest Due & Accrued	43,504.03	1,188,767.67
Bonds and Debentures and Accrued Interest		
Canadian Municipal, Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	25,411.69	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	10,961.66	
Foreign Government Bonds	18,776.87	55,150.22
Stocks		11,148.50
Loans on Company's Stock and Accrued Interest		11,597.16
Loans on other Securities and Accrued Interest		38,083.06
Cash on Hand and in Bank		21,531.13
Total Capital Assets		$ 1,552,109.68
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages		
Principal	$ 5,000,392.90	
Interest Due & Accrued	145,133.20	5,145,526.10
Bonds and Debentures and Accrued Interest		
Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	1,047,493.28	
Canadian Municipal, Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	266,461.20	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	300,775.64	
Foreign Government Bonds	32,951.88	
Foreign Corporation Bonds	22,347.50	1,670,029.50
Stocks		319,286.06
Loans on other Securities and Accrued Interest		8,538.01
Cash on Hand and in Banks		214,330.44
Total Guaranteed Trust Assets		$ 7,357,710.11
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Investments, etc., held in Trust for Estates and Agencies		2,061,255.20
		$ 10,971,074.99

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital Stock Subscribed and Fully Paid	$ 810,000.00
Reserve Fund	300,000.00
Investment Reserve	385,000.00
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Tax	20,761.26
Dividend Declared and Payable January 2nd, 1943	8,100.00
Due to Mortgagors	1,533.75
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account	26,714.67
Total Capital Liabilities	$ 1,552,109.68
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	$ 5,430,839.97
Trust Deposits	1,926,870.14
Total Guaranteed Trust Liabilities	$ 7,357,710.11
ESTATES DEPARTMENT	
Estates Trust and Agency Account	$ 2,041,453.88
Due to Company Funds	19,801.32
	$ 10,971,074.99

T. H. STINSON, President.

C. E. WEEKS, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1942, verified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have, after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1942 and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date.

We certify that all transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario, January 15th, 1943.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON (F.C.A.)
HAROLD A. SHIACH (F.C.A.)
Auditors.